

ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.VOLUME XIX—NUMBER 19.
WHOLE NUMBER 935.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1881.

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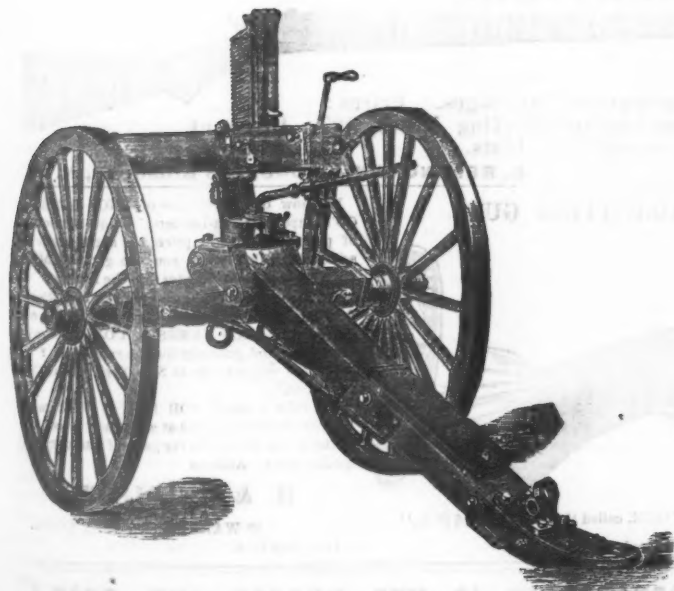
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Branch Office, 1420 New York Ave., N. W., Wash'n.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT J. McE. Hyde, 8th U. S. Infantry, on leave from the Pacific coast, is stopping at the Windsor Hotel, New York city.

LIEUT.-COLONEL George W. Wallace, U. S. Army, retired, was in New York this week, looking as vigorous as a graduate of 1881.

GENERAL J. B. Brooke, U. S. A., President of the Magazine Gun Board, registered at the Victoria Hotel, New York, early this week.

PROFESSORS John Forsyth and Peter S. Michie were in New York this week on a brief visit from West Point, the former stopping at the New York Hotel and the latter at the Gilsey House.

PAY INSPECTOR G. E. Thornton, U. S. N., was registered this week at the Grand Hotel, New York.

A CORRESPONDENT at Fort Omaha, Neb., states that \$22.50 have been raised by the officers and soldiers at that post towards the Garfield Memorial Hospital Fund.

GENERAL Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., issued instructions, Nov. 29, to officers in charge of military telegraph lines, to at once arrange to send to the commanding officers of military posts on the frontier, a daily telegraphic summary, morning and evening, of the latest press news, to be known as frontier press bulletins. This order of General Hazen's will be gratefully received by our soldiers at the frontier outposts.

GENERAL and Mrs. Vogdes and Miss Vogdes will leave the Turk's Head Hotel, West Chester, Pa., Jan. 1, for New York city, where they will spend the winter.

The sale of public buildings standing upon the ground at Atlanta, Ga., hitherto occupied by McPherson Barracks, took place December 7, under the personal direction of Capt. Forsyth, A. Q. M.

GENERAL H. J. Hunt, U. S. A., was in Washington, this week, under orders to report to General Sherman for temporary special service.

CAPTAIN John F. Weston, Commissary of Subsistence, has entered upon his duties at Boston, and appears to enjoy his surroundings in that city of culture and refinement.

ASSISTANT SURGEON Richard W. Johnson, U. S. A., passed through St. Paul, this week, en route to Fort Snelling, to report to Gen. Terry for assignment.

LIEUTENANT Charles Sellmer, 3d Artillery, who recently went from Fort Niagara with his battery to Fort Barrancas, Fla., expects to leave the latter post for the North, early next week, on a protracted leave of absence.

The village of Sackett's Harbor is rejoiced at the increased garrison now stationed at Madison Barracks—two batteries of artillery. The post is a most desirable one, as commodious quarters have recently been erected.

The remains of the late Lieutenant Commander Benj. Long Edes, who was killed at Newport last summer, by the premature explosion of a torpedo, arrived at the Washington Navy-yard, Friday, Dec. 2, in the *Tallapoosa*. At 2 P. M. Dec. 3, they were escorted to Oak Hill cemetery by the members of his class now on duty in Washington.

CAPTAIN David H. Kinzie, 5th U. S. Artillery, assumed command of Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., this week. The men are delighted with the change from Tampa.

CAPTAIN J. B. Rawles, 5th Artillery, joined his battery, this week, at Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor.

MAJOR L. L. Langdon, 2d U. S. Artillery, was in Baltimore, this week, bound for his new post, Fort McHenry, Maryland.

LIEUTENANT C. E. Bottsford, 10th U. S. Infantry, still remains in Cleveland, with a small detachment guarding the remains of the late President Garfield. It is doubtful, however, whether the guard will be continued all winter.

COLONEL Richard Henry Wilde, a great grandson of Gen. James Wilkinson, U. S. Army, of revolutionary fame, died in New York, December 4. The deceased fought in Mexico against the forces of Maximilian and was severely wounded. The remains have been taken to Louisiana, his native State, for interment.

The following complimentary notice of Batteries D and E, 5th Artillery, lately stationed at Fort Brooke, Tampa, Fla., we clip from the *Sun and Tribune* (Tampa), of Nov. 26: "The batteries that leave the early part of next week have been with us since May, 1880. It is a noteworthy fact that during the eighteen months they have been here not one has died, and the cases of sickness have been few and slight. They have been with us so long that they seem to belong to our community, and we give expression to a universal sentiment when we say that we are sorry to part with them. Those composing the rank and file have conducted themselves with marked propriety. Many of them have been regular attendants at our houses of worship. A more intelligent, gentlemanly, and moral body of men we have never met. The community is under obligations to Majors Rawles and Kinzie for the present condition of the garrison grounds. Before it was covered with weeds and bushes; they have made it a beautiful green for a drive or walk. The officers

have made many friends here, and they will be sadly missed in our social circles. The departure of none of them will be more deeply felt than that of Major Kinzie, with his cultivated and pleasant wife and daughter. We part with these genial gentlemen with reluctance and regret and with the hope that in the stations to which they go they may find friends as warm and true as they leave behind them in Tampa. Sergt. Wigand, the efficient quartermaster's clerk, occupies a high place in the respect and esteem of our community. His quiet, gentlemanly bearing, his exemplary behavior, his fine qualities of head and heart, make us sorry that he has to leave, and if he ever comes back we can promise him a hearty welcome."

At a recent meeting of the New York Commandery, Loyal Legion, a committee, consisting of Medical Director Charles Martin, U. S. N., Prof. John Forsyth, U. S. A., and Col. J. A. Slipper, U. S. V., presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

That this Commandery learns with unfeigned sorrow of the death of Pay Director Eldredge, U. S. Navy, who, after a long and honorable service, has completed his earthly career.

That while we present to his bereaved wife and family our hearty sympathy in their hour of grief, we are justly proud of the spotless record left by our late Companion, and shall ever emulate his record as an upright and faithful officer, as well as a Christian gentleman.

That a copy of these resolutions and report be entered upon the minutes of the Commandery and duly printed, be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

The committee, with the resolutions, submitted a report, in which, after recapitulating the services of the deceased officer (given in full in the JOURNAL at the time of his death), they say: "From the nature of the duties of the branch of the service with which he was connected, there was little which was brilliant or calculated to attract the attention of the public in the career of our deceased Companion, and yet, during his thirty-four years of service, although occupying positions which an unscrupulous man might have turned to his own advantage, the breath of suspicion never dimmed the untarnished lustre of his spotless integrity. Handling large amounts of Government money, purchasing and inspecting immense quantities of Naval stores and supplies, he accumulated no wealth save that which he realized from the small margin between his expenses and salary."

LIEUTENANT W. F. Stewart, 4th Artillery, is at Fort Monroe, Va., on leave from Fort Warren, Mass., having been called to the former point by the illness of a near relative.

A few weeks ago we announced the marriage, at Hampton, Va., of Lieut. H. G. Squiers, 7th U. S. Cavalry, going through a course of instruction at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, to Miss Fargo. A despatch from Old Point to the *Washington Post* says, anent the marriage: "A romance has just come to light here in regard to the marriage of Miss Fargo, the heiress of \$6,000,000, made by her father in Wells and Fargo's Express. She became engaged during the past summer to Lieut. H. G. Squiers, of the Army, stationed at Fortress Monroe. Her mother opposed the match, but the young lady having a spirit of her own, determined to circumvent parental opposition. So, on the 11th of last October, she and Lieut. Squiers went for a walk to the Hygeia Hotel, to Hampton. On reaching Hampton they went to the house of the Rev. Mr. Gravatt, and announced their intention of being married then and there. Mr. Gravatt made no objection to tying the knot, but, owing to the serious illness of his wife, the party adjourned to the house of a neighbor, Mr. Heffelfinger, where the ceremony was performed. Lieut. and Mrs. Squiers then returned to Old Point. Nobody suspected they were married, as the clergyman and witnesses had been bound over to secrecy. Toward the last of October Miss Fargo, as she was still called, left with her mother for their home in Buffalo, and a few days afterward Lieut. Squiers followed her and claimed his wife. Locking the stable door was no use then, so Lieut. and Mrs. Squiers returned to Fortress Monroe, and the marriage was published as having taken place on Oct. 11." None but the brave deserve the fair.

ROBERT WARNECK, a veteran of 1812, died at Dayton, O., Dec. 5, in his 103d year.

LIEUT. H. O. S. Heistand, 11th U. S. Infantry, was in Philadelphia this week, stopping at the Continental Hotel.

LIEUT. Wells Willard, 5th Art., A. D. C. to Gen. Hunt, was in Brooklyn this week on leave from Newport Barracks, Ky. He was stopping temporarily at 604 Carlton avenue.

LIEUT.-COL. W. Redwood Price, 6th U. S. Cavalry, who recently came east from Arizona in a debilitated condition, is still residing at Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. His health is somewhat improved, although not yet very favorable.

LIEUT. J. P. Jefferson, 5th U. S. Artillery, is spending his leave at Warren, Pa. He will probably join his company at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., early in January next.

GEN. Logan, with a consistent persistency, has again brought before Congress, at the very opening of its session, his bill to place Gen. Grant on the retired list of the Army.

On Nov. 14 Mr. L. S. Sackville West, the English Minister at Washington, delivered to the Department of State two portraits of the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada, for transmittal, the one to Col. J. F. Kent and the

other to Lieut. Fayette W. Roe, 3d Infantry, as "tokens of his Lordship's gratitude for the hospitality and assistance which these officers rendered his Excellency during his recent trip through the Northwest." These portraits are still in possession of the Department of State, and the officers to whom Lord Lorne desires to present them cannot receive them without special act of Congress authorizing them to do so, and the Department of State has signified its intention of asking Congress to pass such act.

GEN. BLANCO sailed from Havana, per Spain, December 5.

LIEUT. Frederick Fuger, Quartermaster of the 4th Art., left Fort Adams, R. I., Tuesday, on a short leave, to visit old friends in New York.

LIEUT. A. F. Hewitt, 22d U. S. Inf., registered in New York this week at the Sturtevant House.

LIEUT. Samuel R. Jones, 4th U. S. Art., passed through New York this week, en route from San Francisco, to join his battery at Fort Warren, Mass. On arrival he left at once on leave to attend to important private business.

LIEUT. E. C. Hargous, 5th U. S. Inf., on leave, is stopping temporarily at 122 E. 46th street, New York.

CAPT. William McK. Dunn, Jr., 2d U. S. Art., A. D. C. to Gen. Pope, visited New York this week, stopping at the Gilsey House.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Doylstown Democrat*, writing from the vicinity of Fort Keogh, Montana, says: "Perhaps it would be in order to tell of our parting with Col. Rice and his better-half at O'Fallon Creek; helping them aboard the ambulance in waiting, drawn by four mules, and after that the handshaking and parting, wishing them a safe ride to their camp (Fort Keogh), some fifty miles distant, to which a free, cordial hospitality was tendered us to accompany them. Surely the social mingling with those guests, though necessarily short, was refreshing and every way pleasurable to us all. Hitching to the construction train, we were soon back to Glendive. Dinner over, we were called upon by several of the military stationed at that post (better not undertake to give their rank, for friends are not supposed to know much about shoulder straps or titles—that thy education would readily designate), who, at all the camps visited, proffered us a welcome to their hospitalities. While some were fowling, the others of the household were taken pleasure riding, with Lieut. Burns as escort, who was vastly agreeable, telling us of many novelties in pioneer life, and among them that only nine persons had died in that town since it was inaugurated—two by natural death and seven with their boots on, for which demeanor no one thus far has been called to an account—the government territorial under United States laws."

The 9th annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, recently concluded at Savannah, Ga., was this year an interesting and successful affair. Among the many valuable papers read before the association was one by Surgeon J. B. Smith, U. S. A., on "Disease Among Texas Cattle," being a continuation of his report submitted at the meeting at New Orleans in December, 1880; one by Medical Inspector A. C. Gorgas, U. S. N., on "The Pernicious Effects of Tobacco on Youths," and one by Medical Director A. L. Gihon, U. S. N., on "Health the True Nobility." Medical Director A. L. Gihon, U. S. N., was elected 2d Vice President, and Medical Inspector A. C. Gorgas, U. S. N., and Surgeon G. M. Sternberg, U. S. A., members of the Advisory Council for the ensuing year.

The *Louisville Commercial* publishes a despatch to it from Washington as follows: "It is rumored that Gen. Carr, whose name became so familiar to the country in connection with the Apache outbreak in Arizona, is likely to get the next vacant Brigadier-Generalship. The vacancy is pretty sure to occur during the coming winter by the retiring of Gen. McDowell, which will promote one of the Brigadiers—probably Gen. Terry—and then, of course, a Colonel would be moved up to a Brigadiership. In the event of Gen. Carr's selection, he would probably be given command of the Department in which he has won distinction." This, of course, is a mere rumor, and while no one can deny Gen. Carr's many claims to merited promotion, there are others in the field whose claims cannot well be passed over, and, besides, Gen. McDowell is not yet retired, and seems to be quite able to still stand a good deal of rumoring to that effect without visibly affecting his status in the Army. The California public sentiment certainly does not favor any change in his position.

GENERAL E. O. C. Ord, U. S. A., retired, has gone to Saxaca as a representative of the Mexican Southern Railway, to be present at the inauguration of General Diaz as Governor of the State.

CHIEF Engineer Henderson, U. S. N., has assumed his duties at the Washington Navy-yard. Mrs. Henderson will remain abroad until the spring, when, their children having completed their course of studies, she will leave Stuttgart and sail for home. They are both in great grief for the death of their eldest daughter, a lovely and gifted girl of 19, who died last summer in Switzerland, from the effects of a cold contracted while travelling in Italy.

LIEUTENANT George H. Sands, 6th Cav., and bride were in Washington this week, stopping at the residence of Admiral Sands, but were to leave in a few days for Arizona.

LIEUTENANT C. P. Miller, 4th U. S. Art., passed through New York this week, en route from San Francisco, Cal., to Fort Preble. He makes his advent in the East under painful circumstances, his infant daughter, Laura, having died November 27.

Mrs. JUDON Bartley is very happy just now in the possession of her soldier son, who is home on furlough. Lieut. McCoy is so well known and loved here that the announcement of his return was the best of news to his old friends and companions; he is welcomed at every turn, both for his own sake and that of his father, the gallant Colonel James McCoy, General Sherman's late chief of staff.—*Washington Capital*, Dec. 4.

THE *St. Paul Pioneer Press* of December 3, says: "1st Lieut. W. A. Mann, 17th Inf., arrived from Fort Pembina, D. T., yesterday, and received a hearty greeting from his many friends. Lieut. Mann has been in the field during the past summer, acting as quartermaster to Major Lewis Merrill, in charge of the escort to the construction party of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and has rendered very efficient service. He leaves for the East this evening, having obtained leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of three months."

THE *Cheyenne Weekly Leader* of Dec. 1, says: "Major S. P. Ferris, 4th Inf., returned yesterday afternoon from Fort Steele. . . . Capt. Stephen Baker, 6th Inf., passed through this city yesterday, going East. . . . Lieut. E. Z. Steevers returned from attendance upon a court-martial at Fort Steele, yesterday afternoon. . . . During the recent visit of the French officers, Lieut. the Visconte de Noailles, the only infantry officer of the delegation, was the guest at Ft. D. A. Russell of Capt. J. J. O'Brien, 4th Inf. Capt. O'Brien has numerous relatives in the French army. His great uncle, Joachim Adelle O'Brien, commanded a regiment in the celebrated charge of Milhaud's Cuirassiers at Waterloo."

THE *Washington Capital* seeks to pass as current a story to the effect that Admiral Almy, having suffered one of those necessities to which even an admiral is prone, called at a fashionable shirt foundry on the Avenue, where he left his measure. The obliging shopman did everything in his power to ingratiate himself into the Admiral's good-will—possibly through a lively sense of favors to come—and the impression he made was strong enough, in his own mind, to warrant a bit of familiarity when he next ran across the old tar in the street. The other day the Admiral, in one of his pensive moods, was stopped by the linen artist, and made to accept a very warm and heartfelt salutation. "Really, sir," said the Admiral, blandly, after an inspection through his convex lens, "I can't recall the name." "Made your shirt," was the convincing reply. "Ah, yes; Major Schurz. Of the Army or Navy, sir?" Barring the impossibility of believing that Admiral Almy would suspect a "major" of belonging to the Navy, the story is good enough to be true.

MAJOR Gen. McDowell passed through Omaha December 3, westward bound.

LIEUT. E. H. C. Lentze, U. S. N., arrived at San Francisco from Panama, Nov. 29.

It is said that there is a deficiency of \$10,000 in the Yorktown fund. The bill should be sent to John Bull, and he should be compelled to pay it. If an English general had not surrendered at Yorktown, this deficiency would not have occurred; therefore England's responsible.—*Norristown Herald*.

THE Soldier's Home Bazaar, held at Boston, is expected to prove a success. Two of the most interesting exhibitions in the bazaar will be the swords which Sherman wore in "the march to the sea," and Sheridan in the battle of Winchester.

THE "Flipper" trial is still unfinished, and is apparently making slow progress. The defence is working hard. Lucy E. Smith, Flipper's colored servant, was closely examined and cross-examined, but nothing new was elicited. December 6, J. M. Doan, county attorney, was examined, and said he was well acquainted with Flipper's habits; considered them remarkably good for a man of his age in this country, and not extravagant or dissipated; had seen him at balls; they were not expensive or considered extravagant; saw Flipper, with others, go to the circus on August 10, and return home; saw nothing unusual in his appearance; knew of no subscriber having pecuniary motives; observed the servant girl before the Commissioner; she was very excited and nervous. Major McLaughlin, of the 10th Cavalry, said that Flipper had no bad or extravagant habits. The defence offered a letter from Colonel Grierson, 10th Cavalry, Flipper's regiment, speaking in high terms of the accused, both officially and privately. This closed the testimony for the defence, and it was followed by a statement from Flipper as to his transactions, and by the arguments of counsel. At the opening of the court, December 6, Lieut. Flipper made the following statement: "I declare to you, in the most solemn and positive manner possible, that I am perfectly innocent in every way, shape and form; that I have never, by myself nor by another, appropriated, converted, or applied to my own use, a single dollar or penny of Government money, or permitted it to be done, or authorized any meddling with it whatever. Of course I am not guilty. The funds for which I was responsible I kept in my quarters, in my trunk, because I felt more secure to have them in my own custody. On the 2d May I received a telegram from General Small not to transfer any funds, as he intended being absent from San Antonio. This I construed to apply to everything pertaining to funds, as I was not informed that some one would be left to attend to routine business there. During his absence I submitted my funds regularly to the commanding officer for inspection. I did not make a state-

ment. In consequence of the telegram of May 2 I thought it unnecessary, and discontinued it for June. The accumulated funds, after verification, we put in a trunk, and it was not examined until July 8, when it was referred to immediately for the customary inspection. Then was discovered a discrepancy of \$1,540. I did not know what to do, but chose to put in my own check for the amount, intending to deposit personally in the bank before required to remit a check. I expected my company in from the field on the 10th of July. I knew they had two months' pay in checks, and thought I could get what I wanted, but the post trader cashed them before I could do so. I then relied on getting money from the publisher of my book, who had promised it. I was disappointed again. I believe the shortage of \$1,540 was caused by commissary bills due me for stores sold the men and laundresses on my personal account. It caused me no uneasiness, however, as I thought when the money should be paid I could deposit to meet the check, if not able to meet it with personal funds. When leaving the quarters on the 13th of August I believed, and still believe, that all the funds for which I was responsible were in the trunk except this check. I learned otherwise. I was perfectly astonished, and entirely ignorant of where they were. I was not responsible, except to make them good, which I have done. My servant lived with a laundress who had no place to keep her clothing. On her request I allowed her to put part in my trunk. I always retained the key, except when given to her for a short time to rearrange or put in her clothing. I had no reason to suspect dishonesty. I never lost anything worth attracting attention. I had been warned previously that the commanding officer would take the first chance to get me in trouble. I paid but little attention to this at the time, but afterward remembered it distinctly. I know him, by reputation and observation, to be a severe, stern man. Having committed my first mistake I indulged in what, it seems, were false hopes that I would be permitted to work out on my own responsibility without giving him any knowledge of my embarrassment.

COR. G. P. Buell, 15th Inf., having been released from arrest by Gen. Mackenzie, reassumes command of his regiment, in an order dated Fort Lewis, Col., Nov. 19.

WE regret to notice that the continued sickness of Capt. A. H. Goodloe, 22d Inf., has compelled him to seek a year's extension of leave. He will visit Europe shortly.

GEN. W. N. Greer, U. S. A., retired, registered, Dec. 7, at the Gilkey House, New York City, and attended the meeting of the Military Order at Delmonico's in the evening.

GEN. W. T. Sherman, U. S. A., was a witness in the "Guiteau" trial this week, and was the observed of all observers. As usual with the General, what he had to say was said tersely and to the point, and gave little room for cross-questioning.

ASST. SURGEON T. J. C. Maddox, U. S. A., was in New York, awaiting assignment to a station.

ASST. SURGEON H. O. Perley, U. S. A., is expected in New York, to report to Gen. Hancock for assignment to a station.

CAPT. William W. Rogers, 5th Inf., paid a flying visit to Washington this week, on public business, from Fort Niobrara.

1ST LIEUT. Geo. F. Huston, 20th U. S. Inf., was in New York this week, to report to Col. Wood to conduct recruits to Fort Leavenworth.

LIEUT. C. B. Satterlee, 3d U. S. Art., having completed his public business at Fort Hamilton, left that post Friday of this week to join his battery at Little Rock.

LIEUT. Geo. F. Chase, 3d Cav., left Fort Monroe Tuesday of this week, on a few days' leave, to visit friends.

1ST SENIOR Henry P. Graham, of the Marine Corps, has been appointed Master-at-Arms at the Naval Academy. Sergeant Graham has served in the U. S. Army and the Marine Corps upwards of twenty years. His appointment was strongly recommended by Naval and Marine officers.

WE congratulate Mr. Jacob Reese, the well-known inventor and iron manufacturer of Pittsburg, on his victory in the suit before the U. S. Commissioner of Patents, establishing his claim to priority of invention of the basic dephosphorizing process in the manufacture of iron. The *Commercial Gazette* remarks that "by the use of this process all kinds and qualities of pig metal may be used in the Bessemer and open hearth practice, producing better quality of iron and steel (at much less cost) than by any other process known in the art of metallurgy."

A GAY cavalier, who represented himself as Lieut. Horton, U. S. A., married in July, 1880, a young lady of Jersey City. During the courtship he generally visited her in fatigue uniform, said he was stationed at Santa Fe, etc. Soon after the marriage the bride returned to her home, having left her husband in disgust, and having ascertained he was not in the Army. He soon afterwards married again, and is now on trial in Boston, under the name of Albert E. Gore, for forgery. Had these young ladies in question first written to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL before marrying, as other young ladies have done in such cases, all this trouble might have been avoided. We submit this suggestion for the consideration of young ladies projecting a military alliance. Army and Navy officers are said to make the best husbands, but the genuine article must be had, not the counterfeit.

LIEUT.-COMDR. Charles J. Barclay, of the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard, arrived there Dec. 3 from Washington, where he had been to pass his examination for promotion to the rank of Commander.

CAPTS. Kent and Moall, 3d U. S. Infantry, were in Helena, Mont., Dec. 1, stopping at the Cosmopolitan.

JUDGE ADV.-GEN. Swaim reached his decision in the Whitaker case this week and sent the papers to the Secretary of War. By another week we expect to know the result in this case.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR George W. Much, now at the Mare Island Navy-yard, is mentioned among the possible successors to Com. Easby upon his retirement, Dec. 13.

LIEUT. Charles Dodge, Jr., 24th Infantry, a bright and zealous young officer, is spending a short leave (his first since his entrance into the service in 1878) in visiting his father's family, at their home in Georgetown, D. C.

COLONEL Chas. G. McCawley returned to Washington on Dec. 6 from Philadelphia, where he was called to attend the funeral of his mother.

MR. H. W. GARDNER, Providence, R. I., received a letter from Chief Engr. W. W. Dungan, dated North River, N. Y., Dec. 2, in which he says: "The capstan of this ship was tried for the first time day before yesterday. Owing to the accumulation of a sticky deposit in the bottom of this river, it is hardly possible the resistance to raising the anchor will be greater or as great in any place we may visit, yet without running the engine more than a few times to test joints, the anchor was raised promptly and without a halt. The programme pleased every one, and speaks well for the design and workmanship."

THE many friends of Mrs. Shock, the wife of the Engineer-in-Chief, will be glad to learn that she is far towards recovery, and has been out of bed for several days, with a good prospect of being able to ride out before many days.

THE orders of Chief Engineer E. Farmer, as head of the Department of Steam Engineering at the Naval Academy, give assurance that this important branch there will not be allowed to fall behind the requirements of the Navy. He is a thoroughly competent, and skilful officer. It is presumed that Mrs. Farmer will soon join her husband at Annapolis.

CAPTAIN John B. Nixon, 24th Infantry; 1st Lieut. B. H. Gilman, 13th Infantry; 1st Lieut. E. D. Thomas, 5th Cavalry; Capt. E. B. Gibbs, Q. M. Dept.; 1st Lieut. W. A. Mann, 17th Infantry; 2d Lieut. C. W. Mason, 4th Infantry, registered at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of the Missouri during last week.

EXTRACTS have recently appeared from a pamphlet published by General Ingalls, for private circulation, at the time it was supposed President Hayes would have the appointment of a quartermaster general. General Grant wrote: "General Ingalls is third on the list of quartermasters, below the chief of the corps, but his seniors in the department (Allen and Rucker) are older men than the chief himself. Their promotion for immediate retirement might be regarded as a just reward for long and meritorious service, but for executive ability to control the department to the interest of the Government, General Ingalls has no equal in it. No officer in the department rendered so great or so constant service as did General Ingalls during the rebellion. But very few are possessed of the executive capacity to do so. His advancement I would regard as a reward for extraordinary services and merit." And Gen. Hancock wrote: "If a war in this country, or surrounding it, of great proportions were to occur to-morrow, you would unquestionably be sent for in connection with the administration of the affairs of the Quartermaster General. During the recent 'unpleasantness' you were chief quartermaster of General Grant's army, in the East notably, and in reference to operations of the greatest moment then, your control was of the most successful kind. It is not often that such a successful instance can be found. If you were so placed in Russia or Turkey to-day, your presence would be of immense value to the nation with which you were associated. General Grant's letter, of which you sent me a copy, is an excellent one, and is due from him to you." These letters were dated 1877. In November 9, 1874, General Terry wrote: "We have this morning a rumor that General Meigs is to go to Europe, and that you are to be Acting Quartermaster General until the time shall come when you will occupy the place in your own right. I pray that it may be true, for we on the frontier know better than any one else can know, how desirable such a change would be. I believe that it would cause universal gratification." November 29, 1874, General Hazen wrote: "I learn to-day that Meigs is retired, which, I believe, means your promotion. I congratulate you with all my heart, and am glad, and believe it a just and fitting thing. It was my fortune to gain the displeasure of Meigs, who thought fit to make a personal matter of my views on staff organization. This was unnecessary, as whatever my views were, I had reasons for them; they were honest; they referred to principles, and in no way to persons. I hope you will find your position both pleasant and satisfactory." These letters, with the others of his collection, were inclosed to General Sherman by General Ingalls, with an argument of considerable length in his own behalf. Upon this letter and its inclosures General Sherman placed the following indorsement: "Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War for his perusal and file. General Ingalls has an honorable record, and is entitled to great consideration, which I am certain he will receive from the President, and all in authority, should any changes occur in the organization and composition of the Army." General Sheridan writes November 7, 1877: "I do not like to be mixed up in contemplated changes, founded on mere gossip. I know of no reason, my dear Ingalls, why I should not be a good friend of yours, officially as I am personally. We have known each other for many years, and I shall not do you any harm, but always as much good as I can."

The Boston and New York Commanderies, Military Order, Loyal Legion, held their regular monthly meetings on Wednesday evening, the Bostonians supping at Young's, and the New Yorkers at Delmonico's. 1st Lieutenant Royal E. Whitman, U. S. Army (retired), was elected a member of the N. Y. Commandery.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER and Mrs. F. W. Dickens, who have been visiting relatives in New York, left on Wednesday for Washington, where they return to the house in which they resided last winter. Mr. Dickens, who is on sick leave, still suffers from the effects of the injury received at Newport, where a falling spar struck him on the head.

Bvt. BRIG.-GEN. John S. Simonson, Colonel U. S. A., retired, died at the residence of his son-in-law, Judge Hawk, in New Albany, Ind., Dec. 5, at an advanced age. Gen. Simonson was born in Pennsylvania, appointed from Indiana a Sergeant in Capt. H. F. Knapp's company, N. Y. volunteers, May 1, 1814, and discharged Nov. 8, 1814. He was appointed Captain in the Mounted Rifles May 27, 1846, promoted Major by brevet Sept. 13, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chapultepec, and appointed Major Mounted Rifles Sept. 16, 1853, and Colonel May 13, 1871. He was retired Sept. 28, 1861, for disability resulting from exposure in line of duty, and breveted Brigadier-General March 13, 1865, for long and faithful service in the Army. With the exception of Lieut. Michael Moore, U. S. A., retired, Gen. S. had probably at the time of his death reached a more advanced age than any officer now on the Army rolls.

GEN. I. N. Palmer, U. S. A., retired, left Washington on Saturday, Dec. 3, with intention of taking up his future residence in Denver, Col. Should his expectations as to his health and interests be realized, his family will soon join him in his new home.

LIEUTENANT W. L. Billie, U. S. N., has been elected an honorary member of the National Rifles of Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT THOMAS J. Clay, 10th U. S. Infantry, was in Louisville, Ky., a few days ago, stopping at the 5th Avenue Hotel, on his way to Leavenworth, Kansas.

SURGEON J. E. Sumner, U. S. A., and his daughter were to arrive in New York, this week, on a brief visit from Omaha, Nebraska.

LIEUTENANT J. C. Chance, 13th U. S. Infantry, has been visiting friends at Fremont, Ohio, preparatory to going on duty at Fort Leavenworth.

INSPECTOR GENERAL NELSON H. Davis, U. S. A., inspected the Quartermaster's Depot, at Jeffersonville, Indiana, December 1, and expressed himself as highly delighted with the workings and management of the large military establishment.

The Leavenworth Times, of Nov. 30, says: General McKenzie, the intrepid commander of the 4th Cavalry, is at the post, the guest of Major Dunn.... Mrs. P. L. Kimball and Miss Broadhead, daughters of Paymaster Broadhead, U. S. A., left on the Rock Island, last night, for Boston.

The Norfolk (Va.) Landmark, of Dec. 4, says: Chief Engineer P. A. Rearick, of the receiving ship Franklin, returned from leave yesterday.... Lieutenant Walton Goodwin was at the yard yesterday visiting old friends.... Lieutenant H. C. Costen, Marine Corps, returned yesterday from New York, where he has been to carry a prisoner sentenced by the general court-martial held here to be imprisoned at the Brooklyn barracks.

The San Francisco Report, of No. 26, says: Passed Asst. Paymaster Sullivan, U. S. N., who, with Mrs. Sullivan, sailed on the last steamer for China, goes to assume charge of the United States Naval Station at Nagasaki. Mrs. Sullivan is a niece of W. J. Florence, the comedian.... A naval retiring board convened at Mare Island, on the 23d, for the purpose of examining Lieut. Commander Leonard Cheney for retirement. He has been an invalid for a long period.... Ensigns R. W. Walling and A. W. Dodd, U. S. N., leave on the next steamer for Acapulco, to join the Ranger.

AMIDST the turmoil of public affairs in Arizona, the gallant commander of that Department, General O. B. Wilcox, U. S. A., found time to enter into the bonds of matrimony, at Tucson, November 24, the bride being Mrs. Julia Wyeth, of Chicago. The event has been previously announced in the JOURNAL as to take place. We tender our sincere wishes for the health and happiness of the wedded pair, and for greater leisure to the general for enjoyment than he has heretofore been vouchsafed him since he relieved Gen. Kautz at Prescott.

GENERAL Hugh Judson Kilpatrick, our Minister to Chili, who died last Sunday, Dec. 4, at Santiago, Chili, was for 16 years previous to his death, a prominent person in public affairs, and was a distinguished cavalry leader during the war of the Rebellion. He was graduated from the Military Academy, 1861, No. 17, in a list of 34. Entering the service as 2d Lieutenant of Co. C, 1st Artillery, he soon entered the volunteer service, rose to the rank (June, 1863) of brigadier general, and was given command of a cavalry division under Pleasanton, with which he participated in the battles of June 17 and 21 and July 1. He subsequently did good work on the flanks of Lee's army in Pennsylvania, and in command of the Third Cavalry Division in the invasion of Georgia. After a series of commissions, he found himself, in March, 1865, a captain of artillery and a brevet major general in the regular army, and three months later was made a major general of volunteers. He resigned his commission in the regular army on the 1st of January, 1865, when he was sent to Chili as United States Minister. The New York Tribune, in its notice of his death, well sums up his qualities as a man and soldier. It says: General Kil-

patrick was a man of mercurial temperament and unusual activity, who, as a soldier, lecturer, politician and diplomatist, held a position of considerable prominence before the American public for twenty years. The portion of his varied and somewhat dramatic career which will be longest remembered is that which was associated with the Civil War. He was one of a little group of young, brave, adventurous cavalry officers who by their energy and dash rendered that arm of the service formidable. During the first year of the Rebellion our cavalry was deplorably inefficient. Neither men nor horses were accustomed to the saddle. Our clumsy regiments of clerks and farmer boys mounted on plough horses were no match for the swift and skillful riders of the South. But a little experience made good horsemen of our soldiers and developed a class of commanders with a genius for rapid marching, quick strategy and sharp fighting, so that in the latter years of the struggle the Northern cavalry was more than a match for that of the rebels. Among these commanders none won brighter laurels than Judson Kilpatrick. History may have little to say about the New Jersey politician who was twice Minister to Chili, but it will be sure to speak of the brave officer whose squadrons won brilliant victories along the Rappahannock and on the slopes of the Blue Ridge, and who commanded all the cavalry in Sherman's army on the March to the Sea.

LIEUT. JAMES M. JONES, 4th U. S. Art., was in Washington this week, visiting friends, prior to joining his battery at Fort Adams.

LIEUT. S. A. Day, 5th U. S. Art., was in New York this week, in connection with his duties as Recorder of the Magazine Gun Board.

CAPT. C. B. Throckmorton, 4th U. S. Art., was expected in Washington this week, from Fort Preble, Me., to visit old friends at the capital.

COL. LEWIS R. STEGMAN, Sheriff elect of Kings Co., N. Y., is engaged in writing a history of the "Battle of Lookout Mountain," in which he was a participant.

The families of Capt. White and Lieut. Pillsbury, of the Keensarge, stopping at the Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort, have returned to their homes in Philadelphia.

GEN. HANCOCK, assisted by Gen. John E. Newton, Mayor Grace, etc., presided Monday evening, Dec. 5, at the floral pavilion of the St. Francis Xavier fair, at the church in West Sixteenth street, New York City. Gen. Hancock made the award of the field glass used by Gen. Robert E. Lee to the lady receiving the most votes, and presented the missal sent by Pope Leo XIII.

COL. R. N. BACHELDER, U. S. A., gave a dinner party in San Francisco, on Thanksgiving evening, to ex-Gov. and Mrs. Smith, of Wisconsin.

GEN. EGERT L. VIELE, a graduate of the Military Academy, class of 1847, delivered a lecture in New York, on "Our Frontier," Tuesday evening, Dec. 6. Commenting upon the difficult task allotted to the Regular Army, and the thankless position it holds in popular esteem, he said that the Government has never been just to them, and that the people of the country do not seem either to know or to care what a life of hardship and sacrifice the frontier troops have to lead. In conclusion, Gen. Viele pleaded for justice to the small but gallant army on the frontier line, as also for the observance of better faith on the part of the Government toward the Indian.

THE following Army officers registered at the A. G. Office, Washington, during the week ending Dec. 8, 1881: Asst. Surgeon W. H. Corbushier, Med. Dept., on leave; Capt. Geo. F. Foote, 8th Cav., under orders; 2d Lieut. James M. Jones, 4th Art., en route to Fort Adams, R. I.; Capt. D. A. Irwin, U. S. A., retired; Capt. Wm. W. Rogers, 9th Inf., special orders; 2d Lieut. F. D. Racker, 2d Cav., special orders; Bvt. Major-Gen. and Col. Robert S. Granger, U. S. A., retired, en route to Warrenton, Va. The above-named officers are also registered at the Ebbitt House. 1st Lieut. Wm. A. Dinwiddie, 2d Cav., at 1201 R. I. avenue, en route for Ancona, W. Va., under orders; 2d Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., 24th Inf., at 4 Cook's row, Georgetown, D. C., on leave; Capt. Frank W. Hess, 3d Art., at 200 E street, on leave; Capt. Mason Jackson, 11th Inf., at 942 P street, on sick leave; Major Geo. L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers, at 1409 K street, on leave. Capt. and Bvt.-Major W. H. Nash, Subsistence Department, to report for duty; 1st Lieut. and Bvt.-Capt. F. Finger, 4th Art., on leave; Asst. Surgeon J. M. Dickson, Medical Dept., on leave; 1st Lieut. Wm. I. Reed, 7th Inf., on leave. The above-named officers are also registered at the Ebbitt House. 2d Lieut. Wm. P. Hogarty, U. S. A., retired, at 927 E street; 2d Lieut. S. L. H. Slocum, 18th Inf., under orders for Fort Leavenworth, and 2d Lieut. H. J. Slocum, 7th Cav., at 1513 Rhode Island avenue.

CAPT. RAWOLLE, 2d Cavalry, has been ordered from New York to Jefferson Barracks.

OUR information is that the name of Pay Director James H. Watmough will be sent in again for appointment as Chief of Bureau, and that Paymaster Stevenson will endeavor to prevent confirmation.

CAPTAIN CHAS. H. HOYT, A. Q. M., and 1st Lieut. George E. Bacon, 16th Infantry, A. C. S., on duty at West Point, N. Y., were reported in New York city last week.

THE following officers were registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the week ending Dec. 8, 1881: Army—Asst. Surg. Wm. S. Tremaine, Medical Department. Navy—Commander W. R. Bridgman; Lieut.-Commander C. V. Gridley; Lieut. Z. L. Tanner; Pay Inspectors John S. Stevenson and A. J. Clark; Medical Inspector A. C. Gorgas; Passed Asst. Surg. J. S. Bagg; Asst. Surg. H. T. Percy; Midshipman P. J. Werlich; Capt. R. S. Collum, Marine Corps; Lieut. W. S. Burwell.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

THE QUESTION OF HEAVY GUNS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of Oct. 29 there appears an article entitled "The Question of Heavy Guns."

As many of the statements made therein are incorrect, and those conversant with the subject will not be disposed to admit the accuracy of many of the writer's opinions, I would ask for the use of your columns for the purpose of commenting upon some of them.

It is true that cast iron has proved perfectly satisfactory as a material for smooth-bored guns of the largest calibre; but the construction of rifled ordnance, and more particularly breech-loaders, is a different problem, and it is not clear that the writer of the article intends to commit himself to the opinion that it will be found fit for this purpose, although he says: "Indeed, there are those who urgently contend that the assumption that the days of cast iron guns are numbered is erroneous."

The pamphlet presented by Mr. Wm. P. Hunt, President of the South Boston Iron Company, to the Board on Heavy Ordnance and Projectiles is an able and comprehensive argument in favor of cast iron for rifled guns, and his opinions are entitled to respect and consideration.

It is true, as he states, that no experiments have been made in the United States with large cast iron rifled guns since the introduction of large grain powder, whereby the pressure generated by the explosion of the charge has been materially reduced; and in view of the great saving in cost of construction, should it be demonstrated that cast iron rifled guns are reliable, it might be advisable to experiment in that direction, provided in the meantime the manufacture of ordnance of other designs should not be discontinued, and valuable time lost thereby.

Whatever strength a cast iron gun may possess, it is believed, however, that the surface of the bore would soon be affected by the erosion or scoring, caused by the action of the powder gas.

This would soon cause longitudinal fissures or seams to appear in the bore, which would rapidly penetrate into the walls of the gun, impair its tangential strength, and sooner or later cause its destruction.

It must also be considered that for the last 20 years the most scientific artillerymen and engineers of Europe have endeavored to produce heavy rifled guns; and Gen. Rosset, of the Italian service, is the only one who advocates the use of cast iron without an interior tube of steel or wrought iron, and all others, except the French, have discarded cast iron entirely. The French have made many guns of cast iron with a steel tube.

Even Gen. Rosset has deemed it necessary to reinforce his gun with a large number of steel rings shrunk on the outside, adding no strength longitudinally, and one-third or one-fourth the total weight is of steel. This gun cannot, therefore, be used as an argument in favor of simple cast iron guns, and the latest report in the *Revue d'Artillerie* states it has been fired successfully 114 rounds, and that it is expected it will endure several hundred more.

As far as is known, therefore, in this country, it has not been subjected to a sufficient test of repeated firing to establish a perfect success.

As regards tubes for lining rifled guns, it would appear that steel, having the greatest tensile strength of any material, and the greatest density and hardness of surface to resist the erosion of the powder gas, would be the best metal for the purpose.

The frequent failure, however, of steel tubes in Europe is an evidence that it is unequal in quality, and so unreliable in practice that it is not advisable to use it for the purpose.

In answer to the assertion that the coiled wrought iron tube is about the worst to employ, it is sufficient to state that the English Government has converted about 1,200 old cast iron guns by the insertion of tubes of this kind, on the plan of Sir William Palliser, without a single failure.

Furthermore, that several of them have been fired to extremity; and that in one case, where several charges and projectiles were used simultaneously, the cast iron casing was fractured, while the tube remained unimpaired. It is true that a coiled tube has a welded spiral line throughout its whole length, in which there may be a defect, without its being discovered by the rigid inspection it is subjected to by the inspecting ordnance officer; but it may be said with equal truth that there may be defects which cannot be detected in a steel tube or a cast iron gun.

Absolute perfection cannot always be expected, but it may be said that the experience of the last five years in the United States has rendered the construction of coiled tubes as certain as other mechanical operations.

In reply to the assertion that a coiled tube is altogether deficient in longitudinal (or as the author calls it, "transverse" strength), it may be stated that it has a tensile strength of 30,000 lbs. per square inch, in that direction; and in the design of breech loading guns adopted by the U. S. Ordnance Department, the tube is subjected to much less strain in this direction than it is able to sustain.

The statement in the article referred to—that more or less free openings of the welds have occurred in every gun tested, is entirely incorrect and most injurious to the manufacturer and the Ordnance Department.

Above 180 8-inch tubes have been made in this country, and the guns have been proved without a single instance of the kind having occurred. As regards the demoralization of the metal at the seat of the charge it is well known that this will take place with any material. It would commence sooner with cast than wrought

iron; and steel would no doubt stand the best in this respect.

The 11-inch muzzle loading and 11-inch breech loading tubes were both experimental, the first of the kind made in the United States; and the trouble referred to was caused by a special detail of construction known to the Ordnance Department and manufacturers; and the difficulty can readily be remedied in future.

The 10-inch and 12.25-inch muzzle loading tubes, to which reference is made, were imported from England, and were the first of these calibres made by the parties; and without doubt, if they had made others, they would have been more perfect. At any rate, the results should not affect the reputation of American made tubes.

As a comment on the assertion that the employment of a coiled wrought iron tube with a heavy steel jacket, and that in turn with a cast iron casing, is a combination without justification, and does violence to the well known physical properties and characteristics thus combined, because the coiled tube is not only superfluous, but has all along been proving itself unfit for a chambered gun, while the steel is on the wrong side of the cast iron for the most useful effect, it may be stated as fact:

1. That the combination of a wrought iron tube and cast iron gun has proved a great success, both in England and in the United States, for muzzle-loading rifles; and there is no evidence to show that it is less fitted for chambered than for unchambered guns; that the tube is superfluous is, therefore, merely an opinion not sustained by facts.

2. The steel jacket on the outside of the tube was adopted, not to give longitudinal strength to the gun (a wrought iron jacket is used in the muzzle loading gun), but to afford longitudinal strength to that portion in which the Krupp fermature is placed.

Reference is made to experiments of Col. Laidley with small cylinders, with the testing machine, at Watertown Arsenal, as showing that a wrought iron lining rather tends to weaken than to strengthen a cast iron cylinder. These experiments are interesting, but the application of pressure in a testing machine is so unlike that produced by the explosion of powder that such tests have no practical bearing on the construction of heavy ordnance.

Moreover, all experience has shown that it is very unsafe to base the construction of anything in which large masses of iron or steel are used, on experiments made on a small scale, such as those of Col. Laidley.

Inasmuch as the 10-inch smooth bore guns are of no value whatever for the protection of our sea coast, and the 15-inch would not be at all effective against foreign iron-clad ships, except at very short range, beyond which the enemy's guns would operate with the greatest destructive power—it is difficult to understand the remark that their conversion to rifles should be discontinued, and that they are too useful to be spoiled by conversion to inferior rifles, at a cost that would procure new guns of greater power and better design.

It is sufficient to say that it is not correct to state that better guns can be procured at less cost; but that, on the contrary, the conversion of the old guns would be a very great saving to the United States. A simple comparison with the prices of Krupp and Armstrong will prove this at a glance.

It is to be regretted that your article reflects unfavorably on the Constructor of Ordnance. It is well known to the friends of Colonel Crispin that he has devoted himself for the last six years or more in the most conscientious and laborious manner to the solution of the most difficult problem of the day. It is conceded that he is a man of much scientific and practical ability, and it cannot be questioned that with the very small amount of money appropriated for the purpose, he has been very successful, and has procured the Government a larger number of serviceable muzzle-loading rifles than have been produced by the expenditure of much larger sums in Europe.

It is, of course, unfortunate that one 11-inch and one 8-inch breech-loader have recently failed at Sandy Hook, owing to the steel breech (which was imported from England) giving way, but the fracture is properly attributed to the steel being deficient in the tensile strength and elastic limit that this material was reasonably expected to possess.

It was hardly to be expected that he should meet with uninterrupted success; and notwithstanding these incidents, he stands, at least, on an equality with European constructors, who, with an unlimited command of money, and the vast resources of the great manufacturing establishments, have had a great advantage over him; yet, nevertheless, have all, without exception, made numerous failures in their attempts to produce heavy rifled guns up to the standard required by scientific artilleryists.

Whatever success has been obtained by Krupp, Armstrong, Whitworth and other European constructors and Government establishments, it has been the result of the expenditure of enormous sums of money, and years of patient experiment. If the history of the development of rifled ordnance be ever written, it will be found a record of repeated failures, indomitable perseverance, and a total disregard of the fabulous amounts required for the purpose; all resulting in a success which is by no means complete in accomplishing the great object in view.

I cannot close this article without deprecating the pernicious practice of hastily criticising the conscientious labors of faithful servants of the Government who are doing their duty to the best of their ability.

Such crude criticism is too often the offspring of self-sufficient superficiality, and is even frequently dictated by personal enmity towards the individual whose professional reputation is assailed, though such is doubtless not the case with the article to which we refer.

It is to be hoped that the public are not to be led astray by such attacks on their servants; but will, as a matter of simple justice, believe that they have been appointed because of their ability, integrity, and fitness for their positions, until it becomes manifest that such is not the case.

I intended to have replied at an earlier day to the article of Oct. 29, but unavoidable circumstances have caused the delay. I hope that it is not too late to express views differing therefrom, but based on some knowledge and experience in ordnance matters, and, at any rate, free from all prejudice towards others who may hold contrary opinions.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

ARMY GENEROSITY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In your issue of Nov. 19, a Fort Robinson, Neb., correspondent mentions the liberal and kind-hearted manner in which Troops H and M, 5th Cavalry, responded to the relief of distressed emigrants en route to the Black Hills.

It is a well known fact, at least in the Army, and among its friends, that no body of men in the country spend money more freely, or contribute to distress more liberally than United States soldiers; instances occur constantly that are never heard of. Your correspondent, "Zadok," is right in mentioning that particular case, so that others may be led to mention similar instances coming under their observation, and thus show the country that not only does the little Army protect its far-west tide of emigration, but also render them substantial aid and assistance when circumstances require it.

About a month or six weeks ago an emigrant family camped within the limits of this post, en route God-knows-where, from Kansas; they had no tent, no food, little or no bedding, no money, a played-out Cayuse team and wagon, the husband sick and the wife with a week-old baby and three or four other children, all young. Their situation soon became known to the men, and in a very short time food and clothing were furnished, and a subscription was started. Money was raised and a house built, and the family moved in, where they are now.

Nearly every man in the command gave a dollar, and all who could put in their spare time on Sunday, building the house for the emigrants. Many instances of this kind occur in the west that is never heard of outside of the locality.

The troops composing this garrison are: Troop F, 1st Cavalry, and Co. A, 21st Infantry.

Yours,

IDAHO.

BOISE CITY, IDAHO, NOV. 28, 1891.

WHO SHOULD BE SURGEON-GENERAL?

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In these days when rumors of retirements and appointments of chiefs of corps are rife, why can it not be brought to the attention of the President that it would be exceedingly graceful and fit to crown the long, faithful, and conspicuous service of Gen. Cuyler with the dignity of the Surgeon-Generalcy? It appears to be conceded that upon one of two prominent candidates that office will before long be bestowed; but surely both would waive their claims—if claim it is that they extend toward that honorable position—in favor of this accomplished veteran, who, amply qualified by years and service, would be certain to retire ere long, perhaps without even taking up more of the burden than is represented by the title.

Such a compliment to the sole active survivor of the days when the corps was reorganized would certainly be in accord with the feelings of every man who knows him or knows his character, and were there any means of taking the sense of the Medical Department upon it its unanimous approval might safely be predicted. Can nothing be done without deranging the wires and pipes that may be interlaced about the White House to bring such a proposition respectfully but plainly and seriously before the President? Perhaps the leading aspirants might find here a common ground on which to stand.

A MEDICAL OFFICER.

REPEAL OF "HARD-TIMES" LEGISLATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

During the recent "hard times," which greatly reduced the revenues of the Government, among other measures for bettering the condition of the Treasury, Congress, in effect, imposed:

1. A tax of \$3 on each cord of wood (or its equivalent in other kinds of fuel) theretofore issued to officers of the Army. (Sec. 8, Army appropriation act of June 18, 1878.)

2. A tax of ten per centum on all sales of stores and other articles, except tobacco, made to officers and enlisted men. (Sec. 1, Army appropriation act of June 23, 1879, and Sec. 1, Army appropriation act of May 4, 1880.)

3. And made a reduction of 33 1/3 per cent. in the rate of commutation of quarters for officers stationed where there are no public quarters. Sec. 9, Army appropriation act of June 18, 1878, and Sec. 1, Army appropriation act of June 23, 1879.)

Prosperity having returned, and brought with it much higher prices of provisions, clothing, etc., and greatly increased rentals, the ability to bear the above-mentioned burdens has proportionately diminished until they have now become very oppressive to that large class of officers who are without private incomes, and are entirely dependent on their pay and allowances for the support of themselves and their families, and meeting those frequent and not inconsiderable extraordinary expenses incident to changes of station.

As the reason for their imposition has ceased to exist (the surplus income of the Treasury being now upwards of \$100,000,000 per annum), it is suggested that these burdens should be removed by inserting a clause in the next Army appropriation act, to the following effect, viz:

Section —. That so much of section 8, of the Army appropriation act, approved June 18, 1878, as is now in force; sec-

tion 9, of the same act; so much of the first section of the Army appropriation act approved June 23, 1879, as relates to the rate of commutation of quarters for officers stationed where there are no public quarters, and provides that 10 per centum shall be added to the cost of all stores and other articles, except tobacco, sold to officers and enlisted men; and so much of the first section of the Army appropriation act approved May 4, 1880, as provides that 10 per centum shall be added to the cost of all stores and other articles, except tobacco, sold to officers and enlisted men, be, and are hereby, repealed.

X

ARMY NEWS IN OUR PROVINCIAL PAPER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Twice before we have been impelled to set before you extracts from the "military" column of our morning journal and seek commiseration in the perplexity resulting from a perusal thereof. Yesterday, alluding to the visit of the French officers to Fort Douglas, our eyes are greeted at breakfast time by this announcement:

Gen. Baulanger, responding to a toast, praised the appointments of past which are in every respect a model, and asked that the guard-house inmates, in consideration of the day and occasion, be pardoned of their offences.

Comdg. Officer Penny (Gen. McCook being absent) graciously asserted that Gov. Murphy had tendered them a regular living dinner, but their arrangements ahead compelled them to decline.

It was doubtless a very nice thing in the Governor to tender the "regular living dinner" to "Co. Q." We did not know exactly what it was, to be sure, but something out of the ordinary run it must have been, because Comdg. Officer Penny had, on behalf of the guard-house inmates, responded that "their engagements ahead compelled them to decline." Penny must be something of a grim humorist, we thought.

To-day brings the Chicago paper, however, which handles the same subject as follows:

Gen. Boulanger, responding to a toast, praised the appointments of the post, which are in every respect a model, and asked that the guard-house inmates, in consideration of the day and the occasion, be pardoned their offences. Comdg. Officer Penny, Gen. McCook being absent, graciously assented. Gov. Murray tendered them a regular Thanksgiving dinner, but their arrangements ahead compelled them to decline.

And that is the way our Army news generally reaches us through the local papers.

B.

THE FOUR MONITORS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: We have four monitors building at private yards. They are the *Terror*, *Amphitrite*, *Puritan* and *Monadnock*. If completed they will be entirely useless as cruisers, and we do not want harbor defences to protect commerce and American citizens abroad. In the "piping times of peace," our sole duty is to show our flag in foreign ports, and by our presence endeavor to encourage and foster trade. What, then, is to become of these monitors? They are now in an unfinished condition, nor is there any appropriation for them; they have cost much money already, and as much more will be necessary in order to complete them. They cannot be left as they are, because of the expense of preserving them from decay and the ground rent that must be paid for them. They should be sold. It is the duty of the bureau to recommend this. It is the duty of the Secretary to forward such recommendation, and it is the duty of Congress to approve such recommendation. Individual ideas have no right to intrude themselves in a common service to the detriment of that service. Such wanton outlay of funds to please extravagant fancies ought not to be. These monitors ought to be sold, and the sooner the better. All sound thinking persons must agree in this opinion. The monitor day is gone by. The vessel for us is that determined upon by the Advisory Board. Its members are wise men, and know the wants of our service. Let all money and energy go for them rather than to the old expensive monitor, with so-called modern improvements.

B. K.

THE ENSIGN QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: For some time past the argument has been gaining ground in favor of having the grade of ensigns, or those who have been two or three years in that grade, stand a regular deck watch and have the privileges attending that duty, as specified by regulations.

The truth is that on many of our ships the ensigns do stand deck watch, generally to make the duties of their seniors lighter, and are intrusted with the responsibilities of that duty and are subjected to its hardships; but as soon as any mention is made of securing the privileges above referred to, the so-called watch officer is put off by his commanding officer on the plea that he is simply doing that duty pro tem, and that the idea of his being a permanent watch officer is absurd. Still his duty goes on as before, and though informed that he is neither one thing or the other, he is expected to take an interest in his watch duties and be full of zeal for the service.

Now this is all unfair. If an officer of twenty-five years of age or more is capable of performing watch duties by the month he is capable of performing the same duties by the year. The simple fact of his having to stand watch indicates that the number of watch officers is insufficient or very poorly distributed. We thank "Observer" for his remarks on this subject. Could our friends in Congress have the faintest idea of what six or more years of steerage life is, we feel sure that an effort would be made to change the present order of things.

ONE OF THE UNFORTUNATES.

LARGE numbers of Russian officers have volunteered or service in Persia, in consequence of the publication of a report that the Shah had applied to the Czar's Government for drill instructors for the Persian army.

THE ARMY.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, *President and Commander-in-Chief*
Robert T. Lincoln, *Secretary of War.*

W. T. Sherman, *General of the Army of the United States*
Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. R. C. Drum, *Adj.-General.*
Henry T. Crosby, *Chief Clerk, War Department.*

Brig.-General D. B. Sackett, *Inspector-General.*
Brig.-General David G. Swaim, *Judge-Advocate-General.*
Brig.-General Montgomery C. Meigs, *Quartermaster-General.*
Brigadier-General H. Macleay, *Commissary Gen. of Subsistence.*
Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, *Surgeon-General.*
Brigadier-General Nathan W. Brown, *Paymaster-General.*
Brigadier-General Horatio G. Wright, *Chief of Engineers.*
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, *Chief of Ordnance.*
Brigadier-General W. B. Hazen, *Chief Signal Officer.*

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-General P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
Colonel Robert Williams, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen. John Pope:
Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Maj. E. R. Platt, A. A. G.
Troops.—4th Cavalry; 8th Cavalry; C. 3d Cavalry; D. E. F. M. 10th Cavalry; 13th Inf., 14th, 15th, 20th Inf.; 23d and 24th Infantry; F. 2d Artillery.
District of New Mexico.—Col. R. S. Mackenzie, 4th Cavalry:
Hdqs. Santa Fe, N. M. Capt. John S. Lound, 9th Cav., A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen. C. C. Augur:
Hdqs. San Antonio, Tex. Lieut.-Col. Thos. M. Vincent, A. A. G.
Troops.—8th and 10th Cavalry; 1st, 16th, 19th and 23d Infantry.
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen. A. H. Terry: Hdqs.,
Fort Snelling, Minn. Maj. Samuel Brock, A. Adj.-Gen.
Troops.—2d and 7th Cavalry; 3d, 5th, 7th, 11th, 17th, 18th, and 25th Infantry.
District of Montana.—Colonel T. H. Ruger, 18th Infantry
commanding District: Headquarters, Helena, Mont. 2d Lieut.
George L. Turner, 18th Infantry, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Geo. Crook:
Hdqs. Omaha, Neb. Major J. P. Martin, A. A. G.
Troops.—3d and 5th Cavalry; 4th, 6th, and 9th Infantry.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock: Hdqs. Governor's Island, N. Y. H. L. Col. W. D. Whipple, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—Major-General W. S. Hancock:
Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Lieut.-Col. W. D. Whipple, A. A. G.
Troops.—4th Artillery; A. B. C. D. H. I. K. L. and M. 2d Artillery; A. 3d Artillery; G. 1st Artillery; 5th Artillery; 10th Inf.
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.—Bvt. Brig.-Gen. J. H. Hunt, Col.
5th Artillery: Hdqs. Newport Bks., Ky. Major Joseph H. Taylor, A. A. G.
Troops.—3d Artillery, excepting A; Batt. E, G, 2d Art.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC

Major-General Irvin McDowell: Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A. G.
Troops.—C. G. and I. 1st Cavalry; 1st Artillery, excepting G; B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. and K, 8th Infantry.
DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brigadier-General Nelson A. Miles: Hdqs. Vancouver Bks. Wash. T. Major O. D. Greene, A. A. G.
Troops.—A. B. D. E. F. H. K. L. and M, 1st Cavalry; G and M, 4th Artillery; 3d and 31st Infantry.
DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-Gen. O. B. Willcox, Colonel 12th Infantry: Hdqs. Bks. Prescott, Arizona.
Major S. N. Benjamin, A. A. G. *Maid, via Lathrop, Col.*
Troops.—6th Cavalry; A. 8th Infantry; and 12th Infantry.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT.

Bvt. Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard: Hdqs. West Point, N. Y.
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, Superintendent, U. S. M. A.
1st Lieut. J. A. Sladen, 14th Inf. A. D. C., A. A. G.
Troops.—Corps of Cadets; E. Bat. of Engineers; detachments of cavalry and artillery.
* On duty according to Brevet of Major-General.
† On duty according to Brevet of Brigadier-General.

GENERAL MOUNTED RECRUITING SERVICE.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.
Superintendent, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Thos. H. Neill, Col. 8th Cavalry.
CAVALRY DEPT.—JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.
Thos. H. Neill, Col. 8th Cavalry, Bvt. Brig.-Gen., Commanding.
JOHN GREEN, Major 1st Cavalry, Bvt. Col., Executive Officer.
1st Lt. R. A. Williams, 8th Cav., Depot Adjutant.
Capt. Geo. F. Foote, 8th Cav., Dep. Q. M. and Commissary.
Surgeon Charles E. Goodard, U. S. A., Depot Surgeon.
ON DUTY AT DEPOT.
L. S. Tesson, Asst. Surgeon U. S. A.
W. C. Rawolle, Capt. 2d Cav.
C. H. Rockwell, 1st Lt. 5th Cav., comdg. Co. A of Instruction.
J. W. Pullman, 1st Lt. 8th Cav., comdg. Co. D of Instruction.
H. S. Bishop, 1st Lieut. 5th Cav., comdg. Co. B of Instruction.
C. G. Ayres, 2d Lieut. 10th Cav., comdg. Co. C of Instruction.
RECRUITING OFFICERS IN CHARGE.
New York City, 174 Hudson St. Capt. E. J. Spaulding, 9th Cav.
N. Y. Branch, 10 Battery Place, Capt. Francis Moore, 9th Cav.
Jersey City Branch Office.
Milwaukee, Wis., 135 3d St. Capt. H. W. Wessells, jr., 3d Cav.
Baltimore, Md., 87 1/2 S. Sharp St. Capt. T. M. McDougall, 7th Cav.
Chicago, Ill., 14 S. Clark St. Capt. H. H. Crews, 4th Cav.
Boston, Mass., 89 Court St. 1st Lieut. O. B. Boyd, 8th Cav.
Cincinnati, O., 219 W. 5th St. 1st Lt. Wm. Davis, jr., 10th Cav.
St. Louis, Mo., 821 Pine St. 1st Lt. F. S. Borna, 1st Cav.

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE,
Army Building, Houston Street, Corner of Greene, New York City.
LIST OF OFFICERS ON GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.
Col. William H. Wood, 11th Infantry, Superintendent.
Major Henry C. Wood, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

DEPOTS.
David's Island, N. Y. H.
Lieut.-Col. H. M. Black, 18th Inf. Lt. Col. W. P. Carlin, 17th Inf.
Surgeon Geo. F. Jaquet, U. S. A. Surg. Wm. M. Notson, U. S. A.
Capt. Theo. Schwan, 11th Inf. Capt. W. G. Wedemeyer, 16th Inf.
Capt. J. H. Belcher, A. Q. M. Capt. E. B. Atwood, A. Q. M.
Capt. W. S. McCaskey, 30th Inf. Asst. Surgeon E. T. Comegys, U. S. A. (temporary).

Asst. Surg. L. M. Maus, U. S. A., (temporary.)
1st Lt. J. T. Kirkman, 10th Inf. (temporary.)
1st Lt. H. H. Ketchum, 23d Inf. 1st Lt. Levi F. Burnett, 7th Inf.
1st Lt. Geo. G. Leefe, 19th Inf. 1st Lt. D. R. Burnham, 15th Inf.
1st Lt. Henry Seton, 4th Inf. 1st Lt. John Murphy, 14th Inf.
1st Lt. F. H. E. Ebbett, 21st Inf. 1st Lt. Matt. Markland, 1st Inf.
A. A. Surg. John H. Lotz, U. S. A. 3d Lt. Arthur Williams, 3d Inf. (temporary).

A. A. Surg. T. H. Pienas, U. S. A. A. A. Surg. A. F. Steigers, U. S. A.
RECRUITING OFFICERS.
Albany, N. Y., 547 Broadway.
Troy, N. Y., 333 River St. Brch. Capt. C. L. Davis, 10th Infantry.
Baltimore, Md., 218 W. Pratt St. Capt. J. A. Snyder, 3d Infantry.
Boston, Mass., 18 Portland St. Capt. H. C. Cook, 2d Inf.
Buffalo, N. Y., 41 Franklin St. Capt. Charles Wheaton, 23d Inf.
Chicago, Ill., 9 South Clark St. Capt. A. S. Burt, 9th Inf.
Cincinnati, O., Cor. 4th and Sycamore Street.
Cleveland, O., 142 Seneca St. 1st Lt. W. M. Waterbury, 13th Inf.
Indianapolis, Ind., 15 West Washington St. 1st Lt. W. I. Sanborn, 25th Inf.
New York City, 109 West St. 1st Lt. E. L. Randall, 5th Inf.
Jersey City, 19 Montgomery Street—Branch.
N. Y. City, 116 Chatham St. Capt. De Witt C. Poole, 23d Inf.
Brooklyn, N. Y., 3 Fulton Street—Branch.
Philadelphia, Pa., 349 Market St. Capt. Fred. M. Crandal, 24th Inf.
Pittsburg, Pa., 235 Penn. Ave. 1st Lt. W. H. McMin, 8th Inf.
Providence, R. I., 35 N. Main St. Capt. William Badger, 6th Inf.
Springfield, Ill., Springer Block. Capt. Wm. H. McLaughlin, 18 Inf.
St. Louis, Mo., 114 North 9th St. Capt. John L. Viven, 12th Inf.
Washington, D. C., 1216 F street. Captain G. A. Furlington, 9 Cav.

G. O. 85, H. Q. A., Nov. 30, 1881.

Insane soldiers sent, under paragraph 940 of the Regulations, to the Government Hospital for the Insane, near Washington, D. C., will be escorted by a non-commissioned officer; but when a number of them are sent at one time, or when the patient or patients are violent, the commanding general of the department may order, in addition, one or more privates, as may be necessary for the care and protection of the patients.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adj.-Gen.

G. O. 32, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, Nov. 7, 1881.

Publishes the names of the officers and men who have qualified as marksmen in this Dept. during target year ending Sept. 30, 1881. A table showing the relative proficiency of the companies, troops, and batteries in the Dept. is also given.

G. O. 32, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, Dec. 2, 1881.

Publishes instructions with a view to improve rifle practice in the Dept. of Texas.

G. O. 33, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, Nov. 16, 1881.

In the opinion of the Dept. Commander, the indulgences prescribed in par. 5, War Dept., G. O. 86, series of 1879, are intended for enlisted men, and not for commissioned officers who qualify as marksmen under par. 566, Laidley's Rifle Firing, and, therefore, G. O. 2, series of 1880, is modified by cancelling the words "officers and" in the first clause.

G. O. 38, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Nov. 25, 1881.

Publishes extracts of G. O. 57, H. Q. A., in regard to use of the telegraph, and also directs C. O. of posts in the Dept. of Arizona to take up upon their accounts and pay for all telegraphic messages sent to these Hdqs.

CIRCULAR 4, DIST. OF NEW MEXICO, Nov. 28, 1881.

Directs all troop commanders of cavalry serving in the District to render the prescribed monthly reports of means of transportation (pack mules, aparejos, etc.) to the Chief Q. M. of the District.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—The leave of absence granted Capt. Eugene B. Gibbs, A. Q. M., St. Paul, Minn., is extended one month (S. O. 122, Dec. 1, M. D. M.).
Capt. E. B. Kirk, A. Q. M., is detailed as a member of the Board of Officers for the inspection of cavalry horses, appointed by par. 1, S. O. 163, c. s., from Dept. of Dakota Hdqs. (S. O. 223, Dec. 1, D. D.).

Capt. A. J. McGonnigle, A. Q. M., New Orleans, La., will proceed to Alexandria, La., to inspect the National Cemetery at that place (S. O. 137, Dec. 3, D. S.).

Leave of absence for five days is granted Lieut.-Col. William Myers, Chief Q. M. Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 224, Dec. 3, D. D.).

Lieut.-Col. C. G. Sawtelle, Deputy Q. M. Gen., Chief Q. M. of the Dept. of the South, will proceed to Atlanta and Andersonville, Ga., thence to Beaufort, S. C., via Savannah, Ga., thence to Florence, S. C., Wilmington, Salisbury, Raleigh, and Newberne, N. C., on business connected with the National Cemeteries at those places (S. O. 135, Dec. 5, D. S.).

The journeys performed by Capt. E. B. Hubbard, A. Q. M., from Billings, A. T., to Albuquerque, N. M., and return, Nov. 14 to 16, 1881, and from Billings, A. T., to Holbrook, A. T., and return, Nov. 17 and 18, 1881, on public business, are confirmed (S. O. 136, Nov. 28, D. A.).

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—The journeys performed by Capt. Samuel T. Cushing from Vancouver Barracks, W. T., to Portland, Ore., and return, on Aug. 12 and 31; Sept. 10, 17, and 22; Oct. 11, 15, 19, 22; Nov. 7 and 14, on public business, are confirmed (S. O. 182, Nov. 19, D. C.).

Leave of absence for five days is granted Major John W. Barriger, C. S., Chicago, Ill. (S. O. 125, Dec. 3, M. D. M.).

Com'y Sergt. Josiah S. Brown will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Columbia, and will then proceed to Camp Thomas, A. T., to relieve Com'y Sergt. Charles Vernon, who will proceed to Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., for duty (S. O., Dec. 5, W. D.).

Com'y Sergt. John Shelton, now at McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., will proceed to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., for duty (S. O. 135, Dec. 5, D. S.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Asst. Surg. A. W. Taylor will proceed to Fort Supply, I. T., for duty, relieving A. A. Surg. Charles H. McKain, who will repair to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for annulment of contract (S. O. 246, Nov. 29, D. M.).

The leave of absence granted Surg. Joseph P. Wright, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., is extended twenty days on Surg. certificate (S. O. 123, Dec. 2, M. D. M.).

Major F. L. Town, President G. C.-M. at Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ty., Nov. 25 (S. O. 182, Nov. 19, D. C.).

1st Lieut. W. W. Gray, member G. C.-M. at Fort Townsend, Wash. Ty., Nov. 25 (S. O. 180, Nov. 16, D. C.).

The contract of A. A. Surg. S. L. S. Smith is, at his own request, annulled, to take effect Nov. 30 (S. O. 147, Nov. 26, D. T.).

Leave of absence for twenty-five days is granted Lieut.-Col. John E. Summers, Surg., Med. Director Dept. of Platte. Capt. Richards Barnett, Asst. Surg., will take charge of the office of the Med. Director during the absence of Surg. Summers (S. O. 123, Dec. 1, D. P.).

1st Lieut. W. B. Brewster, member G. C.-M. at Fort Keogh, M. T., Dec. 7 (S. O. 123, Dec. 1, D. P.).

A. A. Surg. T. H. Pleasants will accompany the detachment of recruits for the 23d Inf. ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., Dec. 6, for Fort Union, N. M., as medical officer (Order 213, Dec. 1, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.).

Asst. Surg. Daniel Weisel, member G. C.-M. to meet at Fort Warren, Mass., Dec. 8 (S. O. 218, Dec. 5, D. E.).

Asst. Surg. L. A. Garde, Judge-Advocate G. C.-M. at Cantonment North Fork Canadian River, I. T., Dec. 12 (S. O. 249, Dec. 2, D. M.).

Asst. Surg. H. T. Birmingham will proceed from Fort Stanton, N. M., to Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (S. O. 250, Dec. 3, D. M.).

Capt. Harry O. Perley, Asst. Surg., will report in person, at the expiration of his present leave of absence, to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the East for assignment to duty (S. O., Dec. 5, W. D.).

The station of Asst. Surg. Henry I. Raymond, while awaiting orders in the Dept. of California, is declared to be San Francisco (S. O. 205, Nov. 25, M. D. P.).

Asst. Surg. J. L. Powell, member G. C.-M. to meet at Fort Stockton, Tex., Dec. 8 (S. O. 149, Dec. 1, D. T.).

A. A. Surg. James Rorke will proceed to Fort Verde, A. T., to turn over the public property for which he is responsible (S. O. 136, Nov. 28, D. A.).

Hosp. Steward William F. Lambertson, now at Camp Thomas, A. T., will proceed without delay to Camp Huachuca, A. T., and relieve Hosp. Steward Walter Leslie,

who will proceed to Camp Thomas, reporting upon arrival to the C. O. of that post, for surgical treatment (S. O. 136, Nov. 28, D. A.).

A furlough for six months, to take effect upon his re-enlistment, with permission to go beyond sea, and to apply for an extension of four months, is granted Hosp. Steward Michael O'Malley, Little Rock Barracks, Ark. (S. O. 134, Dec. 3, D. S.).

The Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the Platte will grant a furlough for six months, from March 1, 1882, to Hosp. Steward Thomas N. Gunn, now serving in that Dept., should he re-enlist at the expiration of his present term of service (S. O., Dec. 2, W. D.).

Hosp. Steward John Schott, McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., will report to the C. O., Little Rock Barracks, Ark., for duty (S. O. 132, Nov. 30, D. S.).

PAY DEPARTMENT.—Leave of absence for one month, on Surg. certificate, to take effect after Dec. 1, is granted Major N. Vedder, Paymaster, Atlanta, Ga. (S. O. 132, Nov. 30, D. S.).

Par. 2, S. O. 199, Nov. 11, from Dept. of the East Hdqs. is revoked, and in accordance with S. O. 270, c. s., Hdqs. of the Army, Major Israel O. Dewey, Paymaster, is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East (S. O. 217, Dec. 3, D. E.).

The leave of absence granted Major Joseph W. Wham, Paymaster, is extended five days (S. O. 126, Dec. 5, M. D. M.).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—A Board of Officers to consist of Lieut.-Cols. Q. A. Gillmore, W. P. Craighill, and C. B. Comstock, with Capt. Thomas Turtle as Recorder, is to assemble at Smithville, N. C., on the call of the senior member, as soon as the other duties of the members will permit, to consider and report upon the further improvement of the mouth of the Cape Fear River (S. O. 129, Dec. 1, Corps of Engrs.).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Capt. Charles S. Smith will be relieved from duty at the U. S. Ord. Agency, N. Y. City, and will repair to Washington, D. C., and report to the Chief of Ordnance for duty in the Ord. Bureau as principal assistant (S. O., Dec. 7, W. D.).

CHAPLAINS.—The extension of leave of absence on account of sickness granted Post Chaplain Jeremiah Porter, is still further extended six months on account of sickness (S. O., Dec. 3, W. D.).

SIGNAL SERVICE.—Changes in the Signal Corps, U. S. A., for the two weeks ending Thursday, Dec. 8, 1881: Par. 5, S. O. 172, relieving Pvt. J. F. Harrold from Pittsburg, Pa., and assigning him to duty at Cincinnati, O., revoked; par. 9, S. O. 172, assigning Pvt. W. E. Doyle, Fort Myer, Va., to Boston, Mass., revoked; par. 10, S. O. 172, relieving Pvt. F. R. Day from Boston, Mass., and directing him to report at this office, revoked; Pvt. T. K. Long, from Fort Myer, Va., to O. C. S. O.; Pvt. W. E. Doyle, from Fort Myer, Va., to O. C. S. O.; Sergt. A. C. Dobbins, to San Diego, Cal.; Pvt. E. A. Thomas, from Cantonment, Ind. Ty., to Dodge City, Kan.; Pvt. T. Gibson, to Bismarck, Dak.; Pvt. W. E. Doyle, from O. C. S. O. to Fort Myer, Va.

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending December 3, 1881:

Troop G, 4th Cav., to Fort Bayard, N. M.
Troop M, 4th Cav., to Fort Craig, N. M.
Troop I, 10th Cav., to Fort Davis, Tex.
Bats. G and L, 3d Art., to Fort Brooke, Fla.
Co. G, 12th Inf., to Fort McDowell, Ariz.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

1st Lieut. John Q. Adams was ordered, Nov. 14, to proceed from Vancouver, W. T., to the Dalles, Ore., and return, on public business (S. O. 179, Nov. 14, D. C.).

Veterinary Surgeon R. B. Corcoran will accompany Col. Cuvier Grover on his tour of inspection of the horses belonging to the cavalry company at Fort Lapwal, I. T. (S. O. 179, Nov. 14, D. C.).

1st Lieut. J. Q. Adams, member G. C.-M. at Fort Townsend, W. T., Nov. 25 (S. O. 180, Nov. 16, D. C.).

Capt. Thomas McGregor, James Jackson, Charles Bendire, Max Wessendorf, 2d Lieuts. Albert L. Mills, George W. Goode, members, and 1st Lieut. R. P. Page Wainwright, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T., Nov. 25 (S. O. 182, Nov. 19, D. C.).

2d Lieut. John Pitcher will report at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to take charge of and instruct the recruits at that post for Troop M, until its return from the Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 207, Nov. 28, M. D. P.).

2ND CAVALRY, Col. John P. Hatch.

So much of par. 1, S. O. 206, D. D., as directs Capt. J. L. Fowler to join his new troop and station, is suspended until next spring (S. O. 223, Dec. 1, D. D.).

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel A. G. Brackett.

The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause fifty recruits to be forwarded to Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T., for assignment to the 3d Cav. (S. O., Dec. 7, W. D.).

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.

Troop G (Thompson's), upon arrival in the Dist. of N. Mex., will proceed via Fort Stanton to Fort Bayard, N. M., and take station (S. O. 147, Nov. 23, D. N. M.).

The journey from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to Chicago and return, made by Col. R. S. Mackenzie between Nov. 25 and 28, on public business, is approved (S. O. 246, Nov. 29, D. M.).

Capt. John Lee will proceed from Fort Hays, Kas., to the station of his troop—Fort Stanton, N. M.—and report for duty (S. O. 250, Dec. 3, D. M.).

Capt. Frank L. Shoemaker, recently promoted, will proceed from Fort Sill, I. T., to join the station of the troop to which his promotion carries him—Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 250, Dec. 3, D. M.).

1st Lieut. J. H. Dorst, Adjt., will proceed to Lamy Junction, N. M., on public business (S. O. 148, Nov. 25, D. N. M.).

Lieut.-Col. George A. Forsyth is assigned to command of troops in the field at Fort Cummings, and will have general charge of all field operations in Southern New Mexico. He will proceed to Fort Cummings and relieve Capt. Frank T. Bennett, 9th Cav., in command there, who will report in person at District Headquarters for further orders. In the event of any military necessity demanding their co-operation with troops under his immediate command at Fort Cummings, Lieut.-Col. Forsyth is authorized to order into the field the troops from Forts Craig, Bayard, and Bliss (S. O. 149, Nov. 28, D. N. M.).

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel W. Merritt.

Capt. John B. Babcock, president; 1st Lieuts. Charles D. Parkhurst, Charles H. Watts, and 2d Lieut. Edwin P. Andrus,

members, G. C.-M. at Fort Robinson, Neb., Dec. 7 (S. O. 123, Dec. 1, D. P.)

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.

1st Lieut. L. A. Craig is assigned to command a detachment of recruits for the 4th Cav., ordered to leave Jefferson Bks, Mo., Dec. 6, for Santa Fe, N. M. (Order, Nov. 30, Rec. Depot, Jefferson Bks, Mo.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.

Capt. C. S. Hsley, Henry Jackson, 1st Lieut. C. C. De Radio, C. A. Varnum, L. S. McCormick, and 2d Lieut. J. H. G. Wilcox, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Meade, Dakota, Dec. 8 (S. O. 221, Nov. 29, D. D.)

Major Lewis Merrill will report in person at Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota, on the completion of his present duties at Glendive, M. T. (S. O. 222, Nov. 30, D. D.)

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.

2d Lieut. J. A. Johnston, prior to complying with the requirements of par. 3, S. O. 141, D. T., will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., on official business (S. O. 147, Nov. 26, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—Fourteen days, 2d Lieut. J. H. King, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 221, Dec. 4, M. D. M.)

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Col. Edward Hatch will repair to Washington, D. C., as soon after Dec. 30 as practicable, on public business (S. O., Dec. 7, W. D.)

Capt. O. Parker and 1st Lieut. H. H. Wright, members, G. C.-M. at Cantonment on North Fork Canadian River, Ind. T., Dec. 12 (S. O. 219, Dec. 2, D. M.)

Vet. Surg. John Tampion will proceed to Fort Union, N. M., for temporary duty (S. O. 150, Nov. 29, D. N. M.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 2d Lieut. G. R. Burnett, Fort Reno, I. T. (S. O. 250, Dec. 3, D. M.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

1st Lieut. W. R. Harmon will proceed to Fort Davis, Tex., for such light duty—troop or post—as he may be physically able to discharge (S. O. 147, Nov. 26, D. T.)

The following promotions are announced: 1st Lieut. Robert G. Smith, Adj't., to be Captain, Nov. 18, 1881, vice Spencer, dismissed, which carries him to Troop B, Fort Stockton, Tex.; 2d Lieut. George H. Evans, Troop E, to be 1st Lieutenant, Nov. 18, 1881, vice Morrison, appointed Adjutant, which carries him to Troop F, Fort Concho, Tex. (S. O. 143, Nov. 29, D. T.)

Capt. Nicholas Nolan will be allowed commutation of quarters from Oct. 10, 1881 (S. O. 149, Dec. 1, D. T.)

Capt. P. L. Lee, president; 1st Lieut. T. W. Jones, 2d Lieut. Calvin Esterly, P. E. Tripp, members, and 1st Lieut. S. R. Colladay, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Stockton, Tex., Dec. 8 (S. O. 149, Dec. 1, D. T.)

Capt. Spencer.—Before a G. C.-M. which met at Fort Stockton, Tex., Aug. 24, 1881, Major Joseph R. Smith, Med. Dept., president, and Capt. Merritt Barber, 16th Inf., J.-A., was arraigned and tried Capt. Thomas J. Spencer, 10th Cav. (second trial), on a charge of "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," with two specifications. He plead "Not Guilty," and the court found him "Not Guilty," and acquitted him." General Angur approved the proceedings, findings, and acquittal (G. C.-M. O. 33, Nov. 28, D. T.) [Captain Spencer has since been dismissed.]

1st ARTILLERY, Colonel F. T. Dent.

Capt. Alanson M. Randol, president; Capt. Joseph P. Sanger, 1st Lieut. Lowell A. Chamberlin, Frederic C. Nichols, Frank S. Rice, 2d Lieut. Frank S. Harlow, members, and 2d Lieut. Wm. C. Rafferty, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 29 (S. O. 206, Nov. 26, M. D. P.)

2ND ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.

Capt. Sinclair and his battery will proceed from McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., to Little Rock Bks, Ark., and take post (S. O. 133, Dec. 3, D. S.)

2d Lieut. Charles B. Satterlee is relieved from duty at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., and will join his battery at Little Rock Bks, Ark. (S. O. 220, Dec. 3, D. E.)

Leave of Absence.—Four months, to take effect after Dec. 10, 1881, to apply for extension of two months, 1st Lieut. Charles Sellmer (S. O., Dec. 2, W. D.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John M. Brannan.

1st Lieut. Michael O'Brien will proceed to Lamy Junction, and, if necessary, to Albuquerque, N. M., and return, upon public business (S. O. 147, Nov. 29, D. N. M.)

Lieut.-Col. Clermont L. Best, president; Capt. Arthur Morris, 1st Lieut. Edward S. Chapin, 2d Lieut. C. L. Phillips, members, and 2d Lieut. Clarence Deems, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Warren, Mass., Dec. 8 (S. O. 218, Dec. 5, D. E.)

1st Lieut. Samuel R. Jones will, on Nov. 24, proceed to his station, Fort Warren, Mass., in the Div. of Atlantic (S. O. 204, Nov. 23, M. D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—Two months, to apply for extension of two months, Capt. George B. Rodney, Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 77, Dec. 3, M. D. A.)

Twenty days, Capt. C. B. Throckmorton, Fort Preble, Me. (S. O. 219, Dec. 7, D. E.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. W. F. Stewart, fifteen days (S. O. 218, Dec. 5, D. E.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.

Capt. H. F. Brewerton is appointed to inspect at McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., medical stores and hospital property (S. O. 133, Dec. 2, D. S.)

On the arrival of Capt. Sinclair, 3d Art., at McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Capt. Brewerton with the portion of his battery there will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., taking with him the detachment 5th Art. now at that post commanded by Lieut. Whistler, and Capt. Sinclair will then proceed with his battery to Little Rock Bks, Little Rock, Ark., where he will take post (S. O. 133, Dec. 2, D. S.)

1st INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

1st Lieut. J. J. O'Connell and 2d Lieut. N. P. Phister, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Stockton, Tex., Dec. 8 (S. O. 149, Dec. 1, D. T.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 2d Lieut. Henry H. Benham, Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T. (S. O. 181, Nov. 17, D. O.)

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. William E. P. French, four months (S. O., Dec. 7, W. D.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Pinkney Lugenbeel.

1st Lieut. Oscar F. Long, A. D. C., member, G. C.-M. at Fort Townsend, W. T., Nov. 25 (S. O. 180, Nov. 16, D. O.)

Leave of Absence.—Five months, on Surg. certificate, with permission to leave the Dept. of Dakota, 2d Lieut. Charles A. Churchill (S. O., Dec. 7, W. D.)

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel A. McD. McCook.

Capt. J. P. Schindel is detailed to inspect the goods issued to the Indians at the new agency on Green River, Utah. When notified by the agent that he is prepared to issue the goods, he will proceed thereto (S. O. 122, Nov. 23, D. P.)

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

2d Lieut. G. S. Young is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will proceed to his station at Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 221, Nov. 29, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 1st Lieut. W. L. Reed, Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 223, Dec. 1, D. D.)

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.

Major W. W. Sanders, Act. Insp.-Gen., D. D., will proceed to and inspect Cantonment Bad Lands, D. T., and Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 224, Dec. 3, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. J. McE. Hyde, to apply for extension of one month (S. O. 134, Nov. 23, D. A.)

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John H. King.

2d Lieut. C. C. Miner, member, and 1st Lieut. W. S. Wyatt, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Robinson, Neb., Dec. 7 (S. O. 123, Dec. 1, D. P.)

Capt. William W. Rogers will return to his proper station (S. O., Dec. 5, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of fifteen days, Major William T. Gentry, to take effect upon adjournment of the G. C.-M. now in session at Fort McKinney, W. T. (S. O. 122, Nov. 23, D. P.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

Music by the Band.—The 10th Infantry band at Fort Wayne will until further notice give free musical entertainments at their new library hall on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoons, at 3 o'clock. It will afford them great pleasure to receive all visitors who may favor them with their presence. Their hall is 35 by 60 feet and 25 feet in height, and is illuminated in the evening by a magnificent lamp of a new style lately put in use for halls.—*Detroit Post*, Dec. 5.

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.

Leave Extended.—Capt. Joseph Conrad, further extended six months on Surg. certificate (S. O., Dec. 6, W. D.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

1st Lieut. H. L. Haskell, A. D. C., now at Tucson, A. T., will proceed to and take station at Fort Lowell, A. T. (S. O. 135, Nov. 25, D. A.)

The written instructions of the Comdr. Dept. of Ariz., directing 2d Lieut. E. F. Willcox, A. D. C., to proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., on public business, are confirmed (S. O. 135, Nov. 25, D. A.)

Capt. D. J. Craigie, now at Fort Bowie, A. T., will proceed to San Diego Bks, Cal., and perform such duty as will not be to the detriment of his physical condition (S. O. 136, Nov. 28, D. A.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 2d Lieut. W. L. Buck, Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 245, Nov. 23, D. M.)

14TH INFANTRY, Col. Lewis C. Hunt.

A furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Sergt. Louis de Badal, Co. A (S. O. 252, Dec. 5, D. M.)

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.

Co. E is declared a mounted one, to date from Nov. 23, 1881, replacing Co. C, 13th Inf., which has been dismounted (S. O. 246, Nov. 29, D. M.)

1st Lieut. W. O. Cory is authorized to take advantage of the leave of absence for six months granted him in par. 9, S. O. 152, H. Q. A. (S. O. 250, Dec. 3, D. M.)

Capt. Chambers McKibbin will conduct certain insane soldiers to Washington, for admission to the Government Asylum for the Insane, and thereafter return to Fort Marcy, N. M. (S. O. 151, Dec. 1, D. N. M.)

Capt. W. T. Hartz and 2d Lieut. W. F. Blauvelt are detailed as members G. C.-M. constituted by par. 8, S. O. 242, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri, to meet at Fort Lyon, Colo. (S. O. 252, Dec. 5, D. M.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.

Change of Station.—Co. H from the post of San Antonio to Fort McKavett, Tex. (S. O. 147, Nov. 26, D. T.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Capt. William J. Lyster, president; Capt. Richard Vance, 2d Lieut. C. O. Hewitt, T. H. Eckerson, W. P. Evans, E. B. Ives, F. H. French, members, and 1st Lieut. C. A. Vernou, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Brown, Tex., Dec. 6 (S. O. 149, Dec. 1, D. T.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Capt. William Fletcher will be allowed commutation of quarters from Nov. 1, while acting under par. 1, S. O. 108, D. T. (S. O. 147, Nov. 26, D. T.)

Capt. W. S. McCahey is assigned to command a detachment of recruits for the 23d Inf., ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., Dec. 6, for Fort Union, N. M. (Order 231, Dec. 1, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

1st Lieut. Joseph F. Huston, now in N. Y. City, will report to the Supt. Gen. Rec. Service to accompany a detachment of recruits to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O., Dec. 5, W. D.)

A recruiting rendezvous is established at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., where enlistments and re-enlistments may be made for any company and regiment serving in the Dept. of Mo.—no matter where stationed—at the choice of the recruit, except the 24th Inf., for which enlistments will only be made of colored men who have served in the Army and been discharged with good character. 1st Lieut. Paul Harwood, 20th Inf., is detailed as the recruiting officer and will perform the duties in addition to his other ones. The C. O. of Fort Leavenworth will attach the recruits to some company at his post for rations and quarters until they are sent to their proper companies (S. O. 245, Nov. 23, D. M.)

31ST INFANTRY, Colonel H. A. Morrow.

Lieut.-Col. Alexander Chambers, president; Capt. Robert

Pollock, Stephen P. Jocelyn, 2d Lieut. Charles M. Truitt, members, and 1st Lieut. Willis Wittich, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Townsend, W. T., Nov. 25 (S. O. 180, Nov. 16, D. C.)

2d Lieut. Francis J. Patten will proceed to Fort Klamath, Ore., for duty at that post until further orders (S. O. 182, Nov. 19, D. C.)

Leave of Absence.—Three months, to take effect when his services can be spared, 2d Lieut. John S. Parke, Jr. (S. O., Dec. 6, W. D.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

Par. 2, S. O. 147, D. T., is amended to direct Co. D to proceed to Fort Duncan, Tex. On the arrival at Fort Duncan, Tex., of Co. D, Co. C will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., and take station (S. O. 148, Nov. 29, D. T.)

Corpl. Alpheus Ryan, Co. D, will proceed to Fort McIntosh, Tex., for duty as school teacher (S. O. 149, Dec. 1, D. T.)

Change of Station.—Co. A from Fort Clark to the post of San Antonio, Tex.; Co. D from Fort McIntosh to Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 147, Nov. 26, D. T.)

Co. F from Fort Clark to Fort Duncan, Tex.; Co. B from Fort Duncan to Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 149, Dec. 1, D. T.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. Archibald H. Goodloe, one year on account of disability, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., Dec. 5, W. D.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Granville O. Haller.

Leave of Absence.—Until Dec. 20, 2d Lieut. W. A. Nichols, on which date he will report at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 250, Dec. 3, D. M.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

1st Lieut. F. H. Mills is temporarily attached to Co. H, 24th Inf., and will proceed to Fort Elliott, Tex., for duty (S. O. 248, Dec. 1, D. M.)

2d Lieut. Frank B. McCoy, temporarily on duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is granted leave of absence for one month (S. O. 250, Dec. 3, D. M.)

Capt. C. O. Hood, president; 1st Lieut. M. O. Wessells, J. S. Marsteller, and 2d Lieut. James E. Brett, members, G. C.-M. at Cantonment on North Fork Canadian River, Ind. T., Dec. 12 (S. O. 249, Dec. 2, D. M.)

Lieut.-Col. John E. Yard is placed in arrest, and will proceed from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report to the president of the G. C.-M. constituted by par. 9, S. O. 241, from Hdqrs. D. M., by Dec. 12 (S. O. 252, Dec. 5, D. M.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Capt. J. W. French, president; 1st Lieut. J. C. Ord and 2d Lieut. H. A. Leonhauser, members, and 2d Lieut. G. W. Webb, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Meade, D. T., Dec. 8 (S. O. 221, Nov. 29, D. D.)

Break Ration.—The ration of bread at Mount Vernon Bks, Ala., is increased to twenty-two ounces (S. O. 135, Dec. 5, D. S.)

Recruits.—The Supt. General Recruiting Service will cause sixty-four recruits to be forwarded to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for assignment as follows: Seven to Co. H, 1st Inf.; twenty-three to Co. A, 4th Inf.; eleven to Co. G, 11th Inf.; sixteen to Cos. F and H, 20th Inf.; seven to Bat. F, 2d Art. (S. O., Dec. 5, W. D.)

General Courts-Martial.—At Fort Townsend, Wash. T., Nov. 25. Detail: Five officers of the 21st Inf., and one each of the 1st Cav., Med. Dept., and 5th Inf.

At Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T., Nov. 25. Detail: Seven officers of the 1st Cav., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Meade, Dakota, Dec. 8. Detail: Four officers of the 25th Inf., and six of the 7th Cav.

At Fort Robinson, Neb., Dec. 7. Detail: Four officers of the 5th Cav.; two of the 9th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Warren, Mass., Dec. 8. Detail: Five officers of the 4th Art., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Cantonment on North Fork Canadian River, Ind. T., Dec. 12. Detail: Four officers of the 24th Inf.; two of the 9th Cav., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 29. Detail: Seven officers of the 1st Art.

At Fort Brown, Tex., Dec. 6. Detail: Eight officers of the 19th Inf.

At Fort Stockton, Tex., Dec. 8. Detail: Five officers of the 10th Cav.; two of the 1st Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At West Point, N. Y., Nov. 30. (For officers detailed see Military Academy.)

Special Inspectors Appointed.—Col. Frank Wheaton, 2d Inf., on certain subsistence stores at Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T. (S. O. 182, Nov. 19, D. C.)

Major John S. Poland, 18th Inf., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 247, Nov. 30, D. M.)

Board of Officers.—At Fort Walla Walla, W. T., for the examination of Private Jacob H. Appel, Co. F, 2d Inf., an applicant for the appointment of Hospital Steward of the 1st Class. Detail: Major Francis L. Town, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. R. P. Page Wainwright, 1st Cav., and 1st Lieut. Rudolph G. Ebert, Med. Dept. (S. O. 180, Nov. 16, D. C.)

Boards of Survey.—To consist of Lieut.-Col. W. B. Royal, 3d Cav.; Capt. Thomas Wilson, C. S., and Capt. C. S. Roberts, 17th Inf., A. D. C., at the Quartermaster's Depot, Omaha, Neb., Dec. 1, 1881, to examine the damaged condition of a lot of clothing (S. O. 123, Dec. 1, D. P.)

At Fort Bayard, N. M., Dec. 1, 1881, to inquire into a deficiency of \$309.52 alleged to have been taken by Private William Stein, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, telegraph operator, April 10, 1881, and for which 2d Lieut. W. A. Glassford, Signal Corps, is accountable. Capt. W. A. Thompson, 4th Cav.; Capt. R. I. Eskridge, 23d Inf., and 1st Lieut. E. B. Pratt, 23d Inf., members of the Board (S. O. 149, Nov. 28, D. M.)

Recruiting Officers, Dist. of New Mexico.—In compliance with par. 3, S. O. 230, Dept. of Missouri, the following officers are detailed, in addition to their other duties, to act as recruiting officers in the District at the posts designated, viz.: Santa Fe, N. M., 2d Lieut. A. B. Paxton, 15th Inf.; Fort Stanton, N. M., 1st Lieut. H. G. Cavenagh, 18th Inf.; Fort Craig, N. M., Capt. J. T. Haskell, 23d Inf.; Fort Bayard, N. M., 1st Lieut. E. B. Pratt, 23d Inf.; Fort Wingate, N. M., 1st Lieut. James Fornance, Adj't. 13th Inf.; Fort Bliss, Tex., 1st Lieut. W. L. Clark, 23d Inf.; Fort Lewis, Colo., 1st Lieut. G. H. Kinzie, Adj't. 15th Inf. At the rendezvous named, enlistments and re-enlistments may be made for any company and regiment serving in the Dept. of Missouri—no matter where stationed—at the choice of the recruit, except the 24th Inf., for which enlistments will only be made of colored men who have served in the Army and been discharged with good character (S. O. 147, Nov. 23, D. N. M.)

Military Prisoners.—The unexecuted portion of the 26

tence in the case of Private Rudolph Walter, Co. C, 19th Inf., is remitted (S. O. 147, Nov. 26, D. T.)

The following named military prisoners, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for continuous good conduct, may be discharged from the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison on the dates set opposite their respective names: Tim Ryan, George Clinton, and Edward Carberry, Dec. 1; Peter Carlton, Dec. 2; Frank Pruitt, Dec. 4; Ellis Smith and Charles Johnson, Dec. 7; Leroy S. Batchelder and Charles H. Dort, Dec. 10; George Baker, Dec. 11, and Charles Peavey, Dec. 14, 1881 (S. O. 245, Nov. 28, D. M.)

U. S. Military Academy.—The following are recent orders issued from the Dept. of West Point: Leave of absence for four days, beginning Nov. 24, is granted 1st Lieut. John R. Williams, 3d Art. 1st Lieut. Henry S. Taber, Corps of Engineers, was Nov. 22 detailed as officer in charge of the Post School for enlisted men. The Post School for enlisted men was announced to be open Nov. 28, 1881, and to continue until Feb. 28, 1882, from 7 to 9 p. m., daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted. The attendance will be voluntary, but to guard against unnecessary expense for books, etc., the officer in charge of the school may dismiss a member for long-continued absence without explanation, and order him to turn in his books. There are so many advantages obtained by all who avail themselves of the school privileges, that the Department Commander believes that he has but to remind the men of these advantages to secure a large attendance. The officer in charge may, at his discretion, issue books to enlisted men of the school who may be prevented, by special detail, from attending its sessions.

Department of Arizona.—Gen. E. A. Carr sent an interesting letter describing some of his recent experiences in Arizona, to the President of the Brigade Association, 8th and 18th Infantry, and 1st Battery Indiana Vols., which met at Kokomo, Ind. Gen. Carr says: "It is a great satisfaction to me to be remembered, as you describe, by my old friends and comrades. I try to do my duty, as well as I can, on all occasions and in all positions; and, although with my age, service, and rank, I was required to take command of sixty-nine soldiers, with twenty-three Indian allies already suspected of treachery, leaving my family to the guard of only sixty-two soldiers, part sick, etc.—(Do not understand me as complaining. Our Army is so small, and our territory so large, that we are compelled to 'spread ourselves,' and this without regard to Army rank)—I cheerfully went forth to do so; and feel very grateful that, under Providence, I was enabled to execute my instructions, with so little loss—to explode prematurely the mine they were preparing for the destruction of the people of this region, to extricate my command from a difficult position and return to my post in time to assist in the preservation of the public property, and of the lives of the garrison and its dependents. The Indians had everything planned, and expected to have it all their own way. But they failed by the steadiness of my men, and a little flanking arrangement—something like that we practiced one fine morning at Magnolia Church, though of course on a smaller scale." After giving some description of the Indian outbreak in Arizona Gen. Carr comes to the consideration of the question as to how similar outbreaks are to be prevented. He says: "There is only one remedy for this, and that is most simple—quadruple the Army. That would at once stop all Indian wars, and give the people a chance to prospect all parts of the country in perfect security, and settle wherever they were suited. . . . When the Indians see at all times troops enough on hand to put them down they will not rise. We would not have to kill the poor, miserable creatures who have never been taught anything but brutality; neither would we be obliged to witness the scenes of their rapine and cruelty. Now if you good people who have votes will instruct your Representatives to make the Army 100,000 men, I will guarantee no more Indian troubles."

Fort Robinson, Neb.—Our correspondent writes, under date of November 25: Yesterday being Thanksgiving, the post enjoyed a holiday, and the companies, officers, and men enjoyed their usual Thanksgiving dinner. In the evening monotony was agreeably broken by a *fete champetre* or grand Thanksgiving entertainment and hop given by Troop H, 5th Cavalry. The barracks of the company were handsomely decorated with the Stars and Stripes, evergreens, pictures, and other ornaments. The musicians discoursed music appropriate to the occasion. The grand march began at 8.30 p. m., when all present marched in grand review to the adjoining room, where sumptuously prepared tables had been arranged by experienced and skillful hands. Indeed it would take up too much of your valuable paper to give an adequate description of the entertainment as it appeared to those present. The following served on the Committee of Arrangements: J. B. Sharp, Chairman; J. Lee, H. Schanman, W. Maurer, F. Miller, J. Winckler. Reception and Invitation—L. J. Sauvager, Troop H, 5th Cavalry, Chairman. Refreshments—C. C. Snedaker, Chairman; J. Sullivan, G. Stafford, W. V. Law, M. Whiteman, P. Freeman, M. J. Webber, J. K. Scharer, P. O'Shea, Floor Managers—W. Cullen, Chairman; E. M. Jones, C. G. Reeder. Musical Director—S. B. Cooper. L. J. Sauvager, President; C. C. Snedaker, Treasurer; A. H. Smith, Secretary.

Several snow storms have taken place within the last ten days. The snow has been about fifteen inches deep in the level. The mails have consequently been detained from thirty-six to forty-eight hours. Major Morton has returned from Pine Ridge Indian Agency, whither he went to inspect beef cattle. Lieut. Watts has returned from telegraph duty, and is again post adjutant. Lieut. Goldman, 5th Cavalry, has gone to Omaha, in charge of prisoner Frank Leonard, who was tried by general court, some weeks ago, and has been assigned to the Nebraska State prison for the period of four years. About three o'clock this morning an alarm of fire was given by the vigilant sentinel. The fire was discovered to be proceeding from the kitchen chimney of one of the officers' quarters, but it was soon subdued by the troops, who quickly appeared on the scene with buckets in hand ready for work.

235 Cheyenne Indians arrived here on Sunday last en route from Fort Reno, I. T., to Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota, where they are to have their future home. They are being escorted by Capt. Emil Adam and Lieut. W. E. Almy, with their company of the 5th Cavalry, from Sidney, Neb., having been brought to Sidney across the country, via Fort Dodge, Kan., by Capt. W. A. Thompson and his company of the 4th Cav. These Indians were removed from Fort Robinson in 1878. They are under Little Chief. When they reach their destination they will have travelled 700 miles on their ponies, having left Fort Reno on Oct. 7. Fifty of them are men, the balance are women and children, not counting their dogs, which seem to be almost as numerous as their children. Dr. Summers, son of Col. John E. Summers, Medical Director of the Department of the Platte, is accompanying the escort as surgeon. The doctor is genial and affable and a young gentleman of promise. The advent of the above-named officers was quite a pleasure to the garrison, and it is to be hoped they will come again soon.

ZADOK.

Fort Sisseton, Dakota.—A correspondent at this post, writing under date of Nov. 26, says: "Cos. F and I, 17th Infantry, constitute the little garrison of Fort Sisseton, D. T. But few posts can show as orderly, temperate, and soldierly a garrison during the past year. There has not, I believe, been a Court-martial at this post, general or garrison, for upwards of one year. Pay day is as quiet and orderly as any other day in the year. A drunken man is rarely seen; the prison cells, that once were crowded, now seldom have an occupant, and nothing but cobwebs and dust are to be seen in them. Capt. C. E. Bennett, 17th Infantry, post commander, is an officer of mature experience in the service of his country, and it must be a pleasure to command this garrison, whose equal one might fail to find throughout the whole Army. A series of weekly parties, under the management of members of Cos. F and I, 17th Infantry, have been inaugurated. The one given Thanksgiving evening bore away the crowning laurels. The party was held in the Library building. The reading room was used for dancing, the school room for a reception room, and the library for the supper room. At 8.30 p. m. the orchestra, under the direction of Paul Schmidt, leader, opened the evening's programme by a grand march. The attendance was so numerous that there was barely room for all to dance, and many a 'boy in blue' had to content himself with being a 'wall flower' more than once during the evening. At 10.30 the managers escorted the officers and their ladies to the supper room, a model of its kind. The tables were gems of neatness, and groaned under the weight of good things. The supper was prepared by Pvt. Albert Griem, Co. I, 17th Inf., formerly a pastry cook at one of the leading hotels in New York. The officers and their ladies left about 11 p. m., the remainder of the guests remaining until after 4 o'clock the next morning. Among the invited guests present were numerous citizens and ladies living in the vicinity of the post. The managers, Privs. J. A. McDougall and Charles Seesholtz, Co. I, 17th Infantry, are entitled to the thanks of all present for their efforts to make the affair a success."

Recovery of Stolen Arms.—The Secretary of War, upon the question as to the proper steps to be taken to recover arms belonging to the United States, stolen by deserters, etc., announces that officers of the Army now possess all the authority needed for the recovery of Government arms found in the hands of improper persons. Under Sec. 1242, Revised Statutes, any United States arms found in the possession of persons not soldiers can be taken from them by any civil or military officer of the United States. Any Government arm found in the possession of a person (not a soldier) is *prima facie* evidence it is stolen; and the Secretary deems it clearly the duty of every civil and military officer of the United States to seize, wherever found, any rifle, carbine, or pistol marked U. S., and of calibre 45. (Letter A. G. O., Dec. 1, 1881.)

Target Practice.—The annual return of the practice in musketry of the troops in the Dept. of Texas has been received at the War Department—8th and 10th Cavalry, 1st, 16th, 20th, and 22d Infantry. Total number of men, 3,266. Those firing at targets placed at the following distances: Grand total at 200 yards, 2,455; at 300 yards, 1,099; at 400 yards, 1,438; at 600 yards, 320. Percentage for the department, estimating distances, average per cent. of maximum possible, 100 and 300 yards, 1.66. Firing at targets placed at 200 yards, 59.33; at 300 yards, 54.56; at 400 yards, 55.27; at 600 yards, 57.05. Final classification, in estimating distances, 3d class, 4.86; in firing, marksmen, 2.03; 1st class, 2.29; 2d class, 3.34; 3d class, 32.34.

STATIONS OF TROOPS.

CAVALRY.

1st Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.

Col. Cavier Grover, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. W. Forsyth, on d. s. at Chicago; Major J. Green, Jefferson Bks., Mo.; Major Geo. G. Hunt, Boise Bks., I. T.; Maj. G. B. Sanford, Fort Bowie, A. T. A. B. E. K. Ft. Walla Walla. G. Fort McDermitt, Nev. C. Fort Bidwell, Cal. H. Ft. Colville, Wash. Ter. D. Ft. Lpswai, Idaho Ter. I. Ft. Halleck, Nev. F. Boise Barracks, Idaho T. L. Ft. Klamath, Ore. M. Presidio, Cal.

2d Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Custer, M. T.

Col. J. P. Hatch, on leave; Lieut. Col. A. J. Alexander, comdg.; Major J. S. Brislin, Fort Keogh, M. T.; Major E. M. Baker, Fort Custer, M. T.; Major D. S. Gordon, Fort Ellis, M. T. A. B. K. Fort Maginnis, M. T. D. Fort Ellis, M. T. C. F. G. I. M. Fort Custer, M. T. H. L. Fort Assiniboine, M. T. E. Fort Keogh, M. T.

3d Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wy. T.

Col. A. G. Brackett, comdg.; Lieut. Col. W. B. Royall, d. s. Omaha; Major A. W. Evans, Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; Major C. H. Carlton, d. s. Washington, D. C.; Major J. W. Mason, Fort Washakie, W. T. A. M. Fort McKinney, Wy. T. E. I. Fort Fred Steele, Wy. T. D. Fort Sanders, Wy. T. H. K. Fort Washakie, Wy. T. F. G. Fort D. A. Russell. O. L. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wy. T. B. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

4th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Santa Fe, N. M.

Col. R. S. Mackenzie, comdg. Dist. of New Mexico; Lieutenant Colonel A. Koryth, Fort Cummings, N. M.; Major J. K. Mizner, Fort Sill, I. T.; Major H. E. Noyes, Fort Elliot, Tex.; Major E. B. Beaumont, absent, sick. A. K. Fort Wingate, N. M. G. Fort Bayard, N. M. B. D. I. Fort Stanton, N. M. H. Fort Reno, Ind. T. C. F. Fort Sill, Ind. T. L. Fort Leavenworth, Kas. E. Fort Elliott, Tex. M. Fort Craig, N. M.

5th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Laramie, Wy. T.

Col. W. Merritt, comdg.; Lieut. Col. C. E. Compton, Fort Sidney, Neb.; Major J. J. Upham, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; Major V. K. Hart, on leave; Major E. V. Sumner, Fort Robinson, Neb. A. G. I. K. Fort Laramie, Wy. T. C. E. L. Fort Sidney, Neb. B. D. F. Fort Niobrara, Neb. H. M. Fort Robinson, Neb.

6th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Lovell, A. T.

Col. E. A. Carr, comdg.; Lieut. Col. W. R. Price, Fort Verde, A. T., on leave; Maj. A. K. Arnold, Whipple Bks., A. T.; Major J. Biddle, Fort Grant, A. T.; Major D. Perry, Camp Thomas, A. T. A. F. Fort Grant, A. T. G. Camp Huachuca, A. T. B. C. L. Camp Thomas, A. T. H. Fort Verde, A. T. M. Fort Bowie, A. T. I. Fort McDowell, A. T. D. E. K. Fort Apache, A. T.

7th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

Col. S. D. Sturgis, Governor of Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.; Lieut. Col. E. Otis, on sick leave; Major J. G. Telford, comdg.; Major L. Merrill, Fort Yates, D. T.; Major E. Ball, Fort Meade, D. T. A. C. E. H. M. Fort Meade. I. K. Fort Totten, D. T. B. D. Fort Yates, D. T. L. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. F. Fort Buford, D. T. G. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

8th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Clark, Tex.

Col. T. H. Nellis, d. s., Jefferson Bks., Mo.; Lieut. Col. N. E. Switzer, comdg.; Major D. R. Clendenin, on leave; Major J. A. Wilcox, Fort Clark, Tex.; Maj. S. S. Sumner, Fort McIntosh, Tex. A. C. D. G. K. L. Fort Clark. E. F. Fort McIntosh, Tex. B. Fort Ringgold, Tex. I. Fort Brown, Tex. H. Fort Duncan, Tex. M. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

9th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Riley, Kans.

Col. E. Hatch, Ft. Riley, Kans.; Lieut. Col. N. A. M. Dudley, Ft. Hays, Kan.; Major A. P. Morrow, A. D. C. to Gen. Sherman; Maj. Guy V. Henry, Fort Sill, I. T.; Maj. T. B. Dewees. A. G. Fort Stanton, N. M. B. Fort Bayard, N. M. C. Fort Sill, I. P. E. Fort Wingate, N. M. D. H. L. M. Fort Riley, Kans. F. I. Fort Reno, I. T. K. Cantonment North Fork Canadian River, I. T.

10th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Concho, Tex.

Col. B. H. Grierson, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. F. Wade, Fort Stockton, Texas; Major G. W. Schofield, Fort Concho, Texas; Major N. B. McLaughlin, on leave; Major A. Mills, comdg. battalion 10th Cav. in field, Dept. Mo. A. C. H. I. K. Fort Davis, Tex. B. G. L. Fort Stockton, Tex. D. E. F. M. Fort Sill, I. T.

ARTILLERY.

1st Artillery—Hdgrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

Col. F. T. Dent, on sick leave; Lieut. Col. G. P. Andrews, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; Major J. Mendenhall, on d. s. Heavy Art. Bn.; Major R. T. Frazer, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; Major L. Lorisin, on sick leave. A. D. Alcatraz Island, Cal. E. I. Fort Canby, Wash. T. B. F. H. Fort Point, Cal. G. Fort Monroe, Va. C. K. L. Presidio, Cal. M. Point San Jose, Cal.

2d Artillery—Hdgrs., Wash. Bks., Washington, D. C.

Col. R. B. Ayres, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. P. Howe, Fort McHenry, Md.; Major J. C. Tidball, A.D.C. to Gen. Sherman; Major J. McMillan, Georgetown, D. C., on sick leave; Major L. L. Langdon, Fort McHenry, Md. A. B. C. D. H. Wash. Barracks. F. Fort Leavenworth, Kas. E. Little Rock Bks. Ark. I. L. M. Fort McHenry, Md. G. Newport Bks., Ky. K. Fort Monroe, Va.

3d Artillery—Hdgrs., St. Augustine, Fla.

Col. G. W. Getty, d. s., Fort Monroe; Lieut. Col. G. A. De Russy, comdg.; Major H. G. Gibson, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; Major R. Loder, Fort Monroe, Va. A. Fort Monroe, Va. G. L. Ft. Brooke, Fla. B. E. K. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. H. M. Jackson Bks. La. C. Little Rock Bks. Ark. I. M. Vernon Bks. Ala. D. F. St. Augustine, Fla.

4th Artillery—Hdgrs., Ft. Adams, R. I.

Col. J. M. Brannan, on sick leave; Lieut. Col. C. L. Best, Fort Warren, Mass.; Major A. Piper, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Major L. L. Livingston, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major W. M. Graham, Madison Bks., N. Y. A. C. Fort Trumbull, Conn. I. Fort Monroe, Va. B. D. E. L. Ft. Adams, R. I. H. K. Madison Bks. N. Y. F. G. Fort Warren, Mass. M. Fort Paulina, Me.

5th Artillery—Hdgrs., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.

Col. H. J. Hunt, Newport Bks., Ky., comdg. Dept. South; Lieut. Col. J. Hamilton, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; Major R. Arnold, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.; Major H. W. Closson, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Major R. H. Jackson, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H. A. H. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. D. K. Fort Schuyler, N. Y. B. F. G. L. M. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. I. Fort Niagara, N. Y. C. Fort Monroe, Va. E. Plattsburg, Bks. N. Y. † The dagger indicates the light batteries.

INFANTRY¹

1st Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Davis, Tex.

Col. W. R. Shafter, comdg.; Lieut. Col. W. H. Brown, on leave; Major H. M. Lazelle, West Point, N. Y. A. I. Fort Stockton, Tex. B. C. D. E. F. G. K. Fort H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Davis, Tex.

2d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Ceur d'Alene, Idaho T.

Col. F. Wheaton, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. C. Merriam, Fort Colville, W. T.; Major L. Smith, Camp Spokane, W. T. A. B. E. F. G. I. Fort Ceur d'Alene. D. K. Cp. Spokane, Wh. T. C. H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.

3d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Shaw, M. T.

Col. J. R. Brooke, on d. s., Magaz. Gun Bn.; Lieut. Col. G. Gibson, on sick leave; Major W. H. Jordan, Fort Missoula, M. T. A. F. G. K. Fort Shaw, M. T. C. E. Fort Ellis, M. T. B. D. H. I. Fort Missoula, M. T.

4th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Sanders, Wy. T.

Col. F. F. Flint, on sick leave; Lieut. Col. E. C. Mason, comdg.; Major L. D. De Russy, on sick leave. G. Fort Fetterman, Wy. T. D. K. Fort Laramie, Wy. T. B. E. Fort Sanders, Wy. T. F. Fort Bridger, W. T. A. Fort Leavenworth, Kas. H. Uintah Agency, Utah. C. Fort Fred Steele, Wy. T. I. Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.

5th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Keogh, M. T.

Col. P. Lugenbeel, on leave; Lieut. Col. J. N. G. Whistler, comdg.; Major G. Ilges, Fort Keogh, M. T. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. Keogh.

6th Infantry—Hdgrs., Fort Douglas, Utah.

Col. A. McD. McCook, comdg.; Lieut. Col. D. Huston, Jr., Fort Cameron, U. T.; Major O. H. Moore, on leave. A. C. Fort Cameron, Utah T. D. F. G. H. Ft. Thornburgh, Utah. B. Ft. Hall, Idaho. E. I. K. Ft. Douglas.

7th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Col. J. Gibbon, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. L. Chipman, Fort Buford, D. T.; Major D. H. Brotherton, Fort Stevenson, D. T. A. B. E. Fort Buford, D. T. F. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. C. H. K. *Fort Snelling, Minn. G. I. *Fort Stevenson, D. T. D. Cantonment Red Lake, Dak. * Temporary duty at Fort Buford, D. T.

8th Infantry—Hdgrs., Angel Island, Cal.

Col. A. V. Kautz, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. D. Wilkins, Benicia Bks., Cal.; Major W. W. Sanders, Fort Snelling, Minn. A. San Diego Bks. Cal. E. Fort Gaston, Cal. B. I. K. Benicia Bks. Cal. G. Fort Halleck, Nev. C. F. D. Angel Island, Cal. H. Fort Bidwell, Cal.

9th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Omaha, Neb.

Col. J. King, comdg.; Lieut. Col. T. M. Anderson, Fort McKinney, W. T.; Major W. T. Gentry, Fort Fetterman, W. T. E. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Wy. G. Fort Robinson, Neb. F. Fort Niobrara, Neb. F. Fort Sidney, Neb. C. D. E. Fort Omaha, Neb. A. H. I. Ft. McKinney, Wy. T.

10th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Wayne, Mich.

Col. H. B. Clitz, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. R. Mizner, Fort Porter, N. Y.; Major J. J. Coppinger, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. A. E. H. K. Fort Wayne, Mich. C. D. Fort Mackinac, Mich. B. I. Fort Brady, Mich. F. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.

11th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Sully, D. T.

Col. W. H. Wood, New York City, Supt. G. R. S.; Lieut. Col. E. F. Townsend, comdg.; Major C. G. Bartlett, Ft. Sully, D. T. A. D. I. K. Fort Sully, D. T. C. H. Fort Custer, M. T. B. F. Poplar Creek Agency, M. T. E. Fort Bennett, D. T. G. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

12th Infantry—Hdgrs., Whipple Barracks, A. T.

Col. O. B. Wilcox, comdg.; Lieut. Col. R. S. La Motte, on sick leave; Major M. A. Cochran, Whipple Bks., A. T. A. Fort Mojave, A. T. H. Ft. Lowell, A. T. B. Whipple Bks. A. T. G. Fort McDowell, A. T. C. E. F. San Carlos Agency, A. T. I. Fort Bowie, A. T. D. Fort Apache, A. T. K. Camp Huachuca, A. T.

13th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Wingate, N. M.

Col. L. P. Bradley, comdg.; Lieut. Col. E. A. Crofton, Fort Stanton, N. M.; Major J. J. Van Horn, Fort Wingate, N. M.
A. D. Fort Cummings, N. M. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Wingate.
B. Fort Selden, N. M. C. E. Fort Stanton, N. M.

14th Infantry—Hdgrs., White River Agency, Col.

Col. L. C. Hunt, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. Douglas, Fort Garland, Col.; Major M. Bryant, Camp White River Agency.
A. B. C. I. K. White River Agency, Col.
D. F. G. H. Uncompahgre, Col. E. Camp on Snake River, Wy. T.

15th Infantry—Hdgrs., Fort Lewis, Col.

Col. G. P. Buell, comdg.; Lieut. Col. P. T. Swaine, Fort Lyon, Col.; Major N. W. Osborne, Fort Lewis, Col.
A. F. G. H. Fort Lewis, Col. C. D. K. Fort Lyon, Col.
B. Fort Garland, Col. I. Fort Marcy, N. M.

16th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. McKavett, Tex.

Col. G. Pennypacker, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. Van Voast, Ft. Davis, Tex.; Major C. A. Webb, Fort McKavett, Tex.
A. B. C. F. Fort Concho, Tex. D. E. G. H. I. K. Ft. McKavett.

17th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Yates, D. T.

Col. C. C. Gilbert, comdg.; Lieut. Col. W. P. Carlin, Columbus Bks., O.; Major J. S. Conrad, Fort Totten, D. T.
A. D. H. Fort Yates, D. T. E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T.
C. Fort Totten, D. T. F. I. Fort Sisseton, D. T.
B. G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

18th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

Col. T. H. Ruger, Helena, Mont.; Lieut. Col. H. M. Black, David's Island, N. Y. H.; Major J. S. Poland, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
A. B. C. D. E. F. H. K. G. I. Fort Maginnis, M. T.
Fort Assiniboine, Mont.

19th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Brown, Tex.

Col. C. H. Smith, comdg.; Lieut. Col. Z. R. Bliss, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; Major R. H. Olney, Fort Brown, Tex.
A. F. Fort McIntosh, Tex. H. I. Fort Ringgold, Tex.
B. C. D. E. G. K. Ft. Brown, Tex.

20th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

Col. E. S. Otis, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. S. Mason, Deputy Gov. Soldier's Home, Washington, D. C.; Major C. R. Layton.
A. Fort Wallace, Kas. F. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
B. E. Fort Gibson, I. T. I. G. Fort Hays, Kas.
C. D. E. Fort Dodge, Kas.

21st Infantry—Hdgrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T.

Col. H. A. Morrow, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. Chambers, Fort Townsend, W. T.; Major E. P. Pearson, Fort Lapwai, I. T.
A. Boise Bks, Idaho T. E. F. G. H. K. Vancouver Barracks.
B. D. Fort Townsend, Wash. T. I. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.
C. Fort Klamath, Ore.

22d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Clark, Tex.

Col. D. S. Stanley, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. J. Dallas, Fort Duncan, Tex.; Major A. L. Hough, on leave.
D. P. G. H. I. Ft. Clark. A. E. San Antonio, Tex.
K. Ft. Bayard, N. M. B. C. Fort Duncan, Tex.

23d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Union, N. M.

Col. G. O. Haller, comdg.; Lieut. Col. R. I. Dodge, A. D. C. to Gen. Sherman; Major J. S. Fletcher, Fort Bliss, Tex.
A. B. D. E. Fort Union, N. M. I. Fort Reno, I. T.
C. G. Fort Bliss, Tex. H. Pecos Springs, N. M.
F. Ft. Craig, N. M. K. Ft. Bayard, N. M.

24th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Supply, Ind. T.

Col. J. H. Potter, comdg.; Lt. Col. J. E. Yard, Ft. Dodge, Kas.; Major R. F. O'Beirne, Cantonment North Fork of Canadian River, I. T.
A. G. Fort Supply, Ind. T. E. F. Fort Reno, Ind. T.
B. I. Cantonment N. Fork Canadian River, Ind. T. H. Fort Elliott, Tex.
C. D. K. Fort Sill, Ind. T.

25th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Randall, Dakota.

Col. G. L. Andrews, comdg.; Lieut. Col. M. M. Blunt, Fort Hale, D. T.; Major Joseph Bush, on sick leave.
A. D. H. K. Fort Meade, Dakota. B. F. G. I. Fort Randall.
C. E. Fort Hale, Dakota.

(Correspondence Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY NOTES.

A MONUMENT to the memory of the late Commander Cushing, U. S. Navy, arrived here yesterday, and will be placed over the grave of the deceased in the Naval Academy Cemetery. The monument is of Richmond granite, five feet and ten inches in height, and is adorned with beautiful designs. The widow of Lieut. Commander Cushing and a brother of the deceased are here to look after the arrangements.

Lieut. Walton Goodwin, late of the U. S. steamer *Trenton*, reported for duty at the Naval Academy, Tuesday. Cadet Engineer J. R. Wilmer, U. S. N., visited the Academy this week.

Superintendent Ramsay and wife, and Mrs. Commander Robeson, received the guests at a pleasant entertainment at the Academy, Saturday.

The Naval Academy people are anticipating a brilliant Christmas season. The New Year ball, it is said, will surpass any former ball that has been held in point of brilliancy and in the number of guests expected to be present on this interesting occasion.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The first hop of the series of semi-monthly ones given by Capt. Harmony and officers of the U. S. R. S. *Colorado* took place yesterday afternoon from 2 to 5. Conterno's orchestra furnished music for the dancers, and the gun deck was arranged so nicely that all had a chance of dancing without "bobbing up severely" against each other. Among those present were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cooper, Lieut. Cowles and Ensign Mulligan, sides to the Admiral; Chief Engineer and Miss Loring, Naval Constructor and Miss Boush, Ensign C. J. Boush, Mrs. Dennis, daughter of Admiral Cooper; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Cooper, Lieut. Comdr. Ide, Lieuts. Tremain and Seabury, Misses Cooper, Capt. Fyffe, Paymaster Skelding and daughters, Capt. Muse, and many others connected with the Navy. Capt. and Mrs. Harmony headed the Reception Committee, assisted by Lieut.-Comdr. and Mrs. Hyerman. The music and dancing arrangements were in charge of Lieut. Miller, his assistants being Ensigns Hogg and Doyle. When two bells (5 o'clock) struck, the orchestra played "Home, Sweet Home," and the guests took their departure, one and all thanking the Captain and officers of the *Colorado* for the successful inauguration of the series of hops for the winter of 1881-1882.

The Brooklyn has received sailing orders and will leave in a few days to join the S. A. Station, and upon her arrival there becomes the flagship.

The *Constitution* has received orders to go out of commission at this yard, and the officers are transferring the stores, etc., to the different departments.

Rear Admiral Cooper is to stay in command of this station until the spring, and upon the return of Admiral Wyman from his cruise South, Admiral Cooper is to take the "home squadron." The following officers will constitute his staff: Lieut. Cowles, flag lieutenant; Lieut. Tilley, secretary; and Ensign Mulligan, signal officer.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (*); a. s. stands for Asiatic station; e. s., European station; n. a. s., North Atlantic station; p. s., Pacific station; s. a. s., South Atlantic station; s. s., special service.

Cruisers.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander Edgar C. Merriman. At Callao, Nov. 9.

ALASKA, 3d rate, 12 guns (p. s.), Capt. George E. Belknap. At Arica, Nov. 6. To remain until the 13th and then go South. Conveyed a brother of President Calderon from Callao to Mollendo. He was a private citizen, with a passport from the Chilean authorities, allowing him to leave, and land at Mollendo. The superintendent of the railroad at the latter place placed a special car at the disposal of the officers of the *Alaska* to visit Arquipa. Nine availed themselves of the privilege. They were received on their arrival at the depot by a number of officers of the Peruvian army and navy and handsomely entertained.

ALBET, 3d rate, (a. s.) 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. En route to Hong Kong.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. George H. Wadleigh. At Charlestown, Mass., repairing.

ANHELOUT, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. H. E. Mullan. Wintering at Tientsin.

BROOKLYN, 3d rate, 14 guns, Capt. A. W. Weaver. About to sail for Montevideo. Has been inspected by the Inspection Board and reported in a very satisfactory condition. She is unusually well prepared for sea, and many improvements have been put on her. She will go directly to Montevideo when she leaves New York. Dec. 3 Lieut. Aaron Ward arrived with a draft of thirty boys from the *New Hampshire*, and delivered them to the Brooklyn.

CONSTITUTION, 3d rate, sails, 18 guns (s. a.), Comdr. E. M. Shepard. Arrived at New York Navy-yard, Nov. 26. Put out of commission. The *New York Sun* says: In a few days the *Constitution* will take her place among the old hulks in Wallabout Creek, where, probably, she will be allowed to slowly rot to pieces. Several years ago the Navy Department concluded to break her up, but the republication at the time of the old poem of Oliver Wendell Holmes, "Aye, tear her tattered ensign down," aroused a popular protest, and she was repaired and converted into a school ship.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, 4 guns (s. s.), Comdr. W. R. Bridgman. At Washington. Will sail about Dec. 12 for her surveying expedition to Samana Bay.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. H. McCormick. Arrived Dec. 1 at the Norfolk yard, to be docked and recaulked. In the course of a week or two will be ready to sail for the Pacific; touching at the Cape de Verd and other groups in that vicinity.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander James O'Kane. Sailed Oct. 5 for Smyrna and the Levant.

KANSAS, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. G. B. White. Left Norfolk, Dec. 2, for New Orleans, via Pensacola.

LACKAWANNA, 3d rate, 11 guns (p. s.), Capt. Henry Wilson. Arrived at Panama, Dec. 2. Will await the arrival of Mr. Trescott, Special Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Mr. Walker Blaine, 3d Asst. Secretary of State, on special diplomatic duty, and convey them to Peru and Chili.

LEICESTER, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), Capt. Bancroft Gherard. Arrived at Gibraltar about midnight Nov. 9, in 30 days, from New York, which port she left Oct. 10, and stood to the southward nearly to the latitude of the Bermudas, but finding the winds unfavorable she returned to the 37th parallel, and crossed between that and the 39th. The intention of calling at Madeira had therefore to be changed, and the Azores were substituted. Oct. 22, 23, and 24 she encountered heavy weather, split sails, etc., and on the latter day lost a whale boat which fell from its davits, and after being held for a time by its painter drifted astern. Oct. 29, Horta, in the island of Fayal, was reached, and it was there learned that on the 23d, the sea of a terrific gale, the worst observed for many years, had prevailed in the Azores, and that since then five shipwrecked crews had been brought into port. After coaling and receiving much kindness at the hands of Mr. Chas. W. Dabney, the polite and efficient American Consul, she sailed on Nov. 1 for Gibraltar, making on the way a trial of speed under steam alone which developed ten knots in a smooth sea with light airs. At Gibraltar courtesies were exchanged with the officers of the garrison, and the ship was visited on the 12th by the Governor-General, His Excellency General Lord Napier, of Magdala, K. C. B., etc., who reviewed the marines, complimenting them very handsomely, and then made a complete tour of the ship with Admiral Nicholson and staff. Left Gibraltar on the 15th for Malaga, but passed that port and called at Cartagena, where she was Nov. 22, expecting to sail next day for Nice. All well on board and pleased with the ship, except in the important respect of speed.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Silas Terry. Left Montevideo, Oct. 14, for Hurd's Island, to search for the missing whaling bark *Trinity*.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns (s. s. lakes), Comdr. Albert Kautz. At Erie, Pa.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 40 guns, Comdr. H. L. Howison. Gunner ship. At Newport.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns (f. s. a. s.), Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington. At Yokohama, Oct. 25.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, sails Flagship of the Training Squadron. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I. NIPISO, 3d rate, (e. s.) 6 guns, Comdr. H. B. Seelye. At Genoa, Oct. 13.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. F. M. Green. At Hong Kong, Oct. 25.

PENACOLA, 2d rate, 23 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. W. P. McCann. At Callao, Peru, Nov. 9.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. B. Hoff. Training ship. Arrived at Washington for repairs Dec. 7. Will not go out of commission.

POWHEATON, 2d rate, 14 guns (s. s.), Capt. E. O. Matthews. At Boston, repairing. Will be completed in a week or two.

QUINNEBAG, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Silas Casey, Jr. At Marseilles, France.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. At Aspinco, Nov. 21. To proceed to the Central American coast on surveying duty.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. J. S. Skerrett. Sailed Oct. 17 for the Asiatic Station.

RODGES, Lieut. Robert M. Berry. Wintering at St. Lawrence Bay.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 13 guns, Comdr. H. C. Taylor.

Training ship. At Boston, repairing. Will not go out of commission.

SHERMANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. At Buenos Ayres, Nov. 1, having left Montevideo Oct. 27. Had completed caulking of decks and seams. All well on board.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. At New York.

SWATARA, 3d rate, (a. s.) 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. At Yokohama, Oct. 22.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers (s. s.), Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg. Arrived at Washington, Dec. 1.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Joseph Fyffe. In dock at the Brooklyn yard. Will be again ready for sea between 15th and 20th of December.

VANDALLA, 2d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Captain Richard W. Mesdo. Sailed Nov. 26 for Bermuda, St. Thomas, and the Windward Islands.

WACHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Henry Glass. At Sitka, Alaska, Oct. 18.

WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. s.), Capt. J. E. Jonett. Stationed at Port Royal.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns (s. s.), Commander Edwin T. Woodward. At Charleston, S. C.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

MR. HENRY W. LEONARD has been appointed 2d clerk to the commandant of the Boston yard in place of William Mottamson, resigned.

It is expected that the *Jamestown* will be ready at Mare Island about Feb. 1 for her officers and crew. She is to be brought round to the Atlantic coast and assigned to the training squadron.

JOHN LANE, formerly quartermaster on the *Lackawanna*, and who was discharged from that vessel last October, was found dead at a boarding house in Vallejo, Cal., Nov. 23. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death by apoplexy, superinduced by alcoholic stimulants. The sailors on the *Independence* subscribed sufficient funds to give him a respectable funeral, obtained permission from Commodore Phelps, and buried the remains in the cemetery at Mare Island Nov. 25.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Philadelphia Press describes an examination for promotion in the Navy as "one of the most terrible ordeals, both mental and physical, that a man can undergo." He says: The first preliminary is begun by forcing the patient into a cage or room already filled with doctors. Daniel in the lion's den is a weak imitation of this modern naval performance. These roving surgeons are styled a "medical board," but the "medicine" is composed entirely of cold steel in the shape of instruments which are thrust into the different avenues of the candidate's body to find out whether any of his fine senses are missing. After the poor unfortunate has been stripped the doctors "go" for his liver, his lungs, and his lights. His very bones are rattled to find out whether they will break easy. The cubic dimension of his stomach is taken, to learn how much whiskey it can be made to contain. His lower limbs are thoroughly overhauled to ascertain whether he will tread the decks like an elephant, or climb the spars like an ape. The workings of his lower jaw are particularly noted, that its effect on "hard tack," salt pork, and other nautical delicacies may not be lost to the vast aggregate of human knowledge. If the "eagle eye" is missing, the doctors already instructed very properly refuse to pass him, and he is at once assigned to the "retired list" to make way for a Secretary's favorite, or a Congressman's nephew. Thus may it be said that his promotion dies before it is born, an accident liable to happen any time when doctors are in command. But we will suppose him miraculously escaped from the hands of the surgeons (alas! how many men can be found perfectly sound in "wind and limbs") he passes into the room where his mental capacity is to be tested and his character examined, to find out whether he merits the title of being "dubbed" a man of honor, a high-toned gentleman, and a thorough seaman. Out of deference to the candidate before the Board, these examinations partake of a secret character, for the questions often asked are those which a man puts in silence to himself when there is no one to hear but his Maker. These "Boards" are always composed of the highest naval officers—men of unfinishing rectitude and courage. Sometimes a captain takes a seat made temporarily vacant by an unavoidable accident; but, as a rule, the officers serve who are appointed until "discharged from further duty."

With the official reports sent to Congress we receive a copy of the report of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy, dated June 10, 1881, which appeared in full in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of June 18, 1881, pp. 964-965.

UPON the application of Commodore Luce, commanding the Training Squadron, the Navy Department has authorized the following additional outfit of winter clothing to boys in the training service: One suit storm clothes (souewester, jacket, overalls); one Guernsey knit frock, blue.

"FATHER," asked Johnny, "what is a log?" "A log, my son," replied Brown, stealing a hasty glance at Mrs. B., to see if she was listening for his answer, "a log, my son, is a big piece of wood or timber. Why do you ask, Johnny?" "It tells in this story about heaving the log, and it says the ship went fourteen knots an hour. What does it mean by knots, father?" "Knots, Johnny—knots? Why, you have seen a log—almost always covered with knots—haven't you? Well, that's what it means—fourteen of them—the ship got by fourteen of them in an hour. That's all, Johnny," said Brown, with a sigh of relief that he had got out of it so easily.—*Boston Transcript*.

THE N. Y. Graphic gives this choice specimen by way of comment on the report of the Naval Advisory Board:

There is some prospect of considerable unfavorable comment in Congress upon the report of the Advisory Board, which has just completed its investigation into the needs of the American Navy. It transpires that the Board decided to hear no recommendations and see no plans except those presented by its own members. The officers composing the body were what is termed "conservative" among themselves, but old fogies by outsiders. They have been in the Navy so long that they enjoy the delusion that the war ships of the United States are a species of pleasure boats for their accommodation and pleasure. They therefore in their recommendations considered first as of prominent importance the question of comfort. They preferred light craft that could cruise along the coast and peep into pleasant little ports where facilities for enjoyment are afforded to the old gentlemen and their young relatives, whom they always have appointed to agreeable places as soon as they reach a proper age. They therefore recommend that no ironclads be made now, because in time of peace they were not needed. They apparently did not take into consideration the fact that war ships are needed for war, and so when instructed to recommend improvements with a view to the needs of the Government did it on a peace basis. It is said that when Congress comes to consider the matter it will be shown that an ironclad as powerful as any in the world can be made in this country for \$1,500,000 instead of for not less than \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000, as the Advisory Board reports, by the simple device of using deflecting surfaces of lighter iron instead of the heavy armor set at right angles to the projectiles of the enemy. It is intimated that it will be shown that the conservative old gentlemen of the Board refused to look at any new suggestions, and there is a prospect of a lively attack upon their report when it comes up for dissection.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

DECEMBER 3.—Lieutenants Isaac I. Yates and Frederick W. Greenleaf, to the Michigan.

DECEMBER 6.—Commander Wm. R. Bridgman, to command the Despatch.

Ensign DeWitt Coffman, to the receiving ship Colorado.

Gunner Wm. W. Carter, to special duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Dec. 27.

Carpenter Joseph L. Thatcher, to the Navy-yard, Washington.

DECEMBER 7.—Chief Engineer Edward Farmer, to duty at the Naval Academy.

DECEMBER 8.—Commander Wm. Whitehead, to command the Quinnebang, per steamer from New York Dec. 17.

Midshipman R. H. Miner, to the New Hampshire.

Assistant Surgeon H. T. Percy, to Naval Hospital, New York, Dec. 14.

Civil Engineer Robert E. Peary, to duty at the Navy-yard, Washington.

Civil Engineer C. O. Wolcott, to temporary duty in the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Civil Engineer F. O. Maxson, to duty at the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla.

DETACHED.

DECEMBER 6.—Commander Charles E. Clark, from the New Hampshire, and placed on waiting orders.

Gunner George P. Cushman, from present duties on Dec. 27, and ordered to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

Carpenter George W. Conover, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to duty at Naval Academy.

DECEMBER 7.—Commander Charles McGregor, from the command of the Despatch, and placed on waiting orders.

Mate J. M. Creighton, from the Montauk, and placed on waiting orders.

DECEMBER 8.—Commander Silas Casey, Jr., from the command of the Quinnebang on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Lieutenant Albert S. Snow, from the Portsmouth, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant L. O. Logan, from the Powhatan, and ordered to the training ship Portsmouth.

Master Samuel Seabury, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered as member of the board of which Commodore Baldwin is president.

Passed Assistant Surgeon John F. Bransford, from the Navy Hospital, Washington, and ordered to special duty at the Smithsonian Institute.

Passed Assistant Surgeon P. A. Lovering, from the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Washington.

Chaplain Adam A. McAlister has reported his return home, having been detached from the Pensacola Oct. 27, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer George Sewell, from special duty at New York, and ordered as member of the board of which Commodore Baldwin is president.

Chief Engineer Robert Danby, from special duty at New York, and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer Louis J. Allen, from special duty at New York, and ordered as member of the board of which Commodore Baldwin is president.

Chief Engineer Thomas C. McCallum, from the Navy-yard, Pensacola, and ordered to duty at New London, Conn.

COMMISSIONED.

Commander Edward P. Lull, to be a captain in the Navy from Oct. 1, 1881.

Lieutenant Commander William Starr Dana, to be a commander in the Navy from Sept. 14, 1881.

Ensign George T. Emmons, to be a master in the Navy from Oct. 15, 1881.

Midshipman William V. Bronaugh, to be an ensign in the Navy from August 30, 1881.

Assistant Paymaster Ambrose K. Michler, to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy from Sept. 1, 1881.

Assistant Paymaster Wm. W. Galt, to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy from Oct. 15, 1881.

PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Gunner Augustus F. Thompson, from Dec. 3, 1881.

MARINE CORPS.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To 1st Lieutenant A. S. Taylor, for one month, from December 15.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of 1st Lieutenant Richard Wallach, extended one week, from December 7.

NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

Commodore George H. Cooper, New York, to be a Rear Admiral from Nov. 15, 1881, vice Rear Admiral C. E. P. Rodgers, retired.

Capt. Oscar C. Badger, Pennsylvania, to be a Commodore from Nov. 15, 1881, vice Commodore G. H. Cooper, nominated for promotion.

Commander Robert L. Phythian, Kentucky, to be a Captain from Nov. 15, 1881, vice Capt. O. C. Badger, nominated for promotion.

Lieut.-Commander Charles E. Clark, Vermont, to be a Commander from Nov. 15, 1881, vice Commander R. L. Phythian, nominated for promotion.

Lieut. Chas. H. Stockton, Pennsylvania, to be a Lieut.-Commander from Nov. 15, 1881, vice Lieut.-Commander C. E. Clark, nominated for promotion.

Master Sidney A. Staunton, Virginia, to be a Lieutenant from Nov. 15, 1881, vice Lieut. C. H. Stockton, nominated for promotion.

Ensign Albin C. Hodgson, Georgia, to be a Master from Nov. 15, 1881, vice Master S. A. Staunton, nominated for promotion.

Midshipman Simon Cook, Missouri, to be an Ensign from Nov. 15, 1881, vice Ensign A. C. Hodgson, nominated for promotion.

Commodore John C. Beaumont, Pennsylvania, to be a Rear Admiral from Nov. 25, 1881, vice Rear Admiral John C. Howell, retired.

Capt. Stephen B. Luce, District of Columbia, to be a Commodore from Nov. 25, 1881, vice Commodore J. C. Beaumont, nominated for promotion.

Commander Augustus P. Cooke, New York, to be a Captain from Nov. 25, 1881, vice Capt. S. B. Luce, nominated for promotion.

Lieut.-Commander Charles J. Barclay, Pennsylvania, to be a Commander from Nov. 25, 1881, vice Commander A. P. Cooke, nominated for promotion.

Lieut. Louis Kingsley, Connecticut, to be a Lieut.-Commander from Nov. 25, 1881, vice Lieut.-Commander C. J. Barclay, nominated for promotion.

Master Aaron Ward, Pennsylvania, to be a Lieutenant from Nov. 25, 1881, vice Lieut. L. Kingsley, nominated for promotion.

Ensign James M. Helm, Tennessee, to be a Master from Nov. 25, 1881, vice Master A. Ward, nominated for promotion.

Midshipman John H. Fillmore, Illinois, to be an Ensign from Nov. 25, 1881, vice Ensign J. M. Helm, nominated for promotion.

Master George W. Mentz, New Jersey, to be a Lieutenant from October 25, 1881, vice Lieutenant Frederick Collins, deceased.

Ensign York Noel, Pennsylvania, to be a Master from October 25, 1881, vice Master G. W. Mentz, nominated for promotion.

Midshipman Alfred L. Hall, Ohio, to be an Ensign from October 25, 1881, vice Ensign Y. Noel, nominated for promotion.

Lieutenant Thomas Perry, Maryland, to be Lieutenant Commander from November 6, 1881, vice Lieutenant Commander Arthur H. Wright, deceased.

Master Charles F. Emmerick, the District of Columbia, to be a Lieutenant from November 6, 1881, vice Lieutenant Thomas Perry, nominated for promotion.

Ensign Frank J. Milligan, Tennessee, to be Master from November 6, 1881, vice Master C. F. Emmerick, nominated for promotion.

Midshipman Percival J. Werlich, Wisconsin, to be an Ensign from November 6, 1881, vice Ensign F. J. Milligan, nominated for promotion.

Passed Assistant Engineer Cipriano Andrade, Pennsylvania, to be a Chief Engineer from September 11, 1881, vice Chief Engineer Albert Aston, deceased.

Assistant Engineer John R. Edwards, Pennsylvania, to be a Passed Assistant Engineer, from September 11, 1881, vice Passed Assistant Engineer C. Andrade, nominated for promotion.

Passed Assistant Engineer G. M. L. Macarty, Massachusetts, to be a Chief Engineer from September 16, 1881, vice Chief Engineer James P. Sprague, deceased.

Assistant Engineer Frank J. Hoffman, Maryland, to be a Passed Assistant Engineer from September 16, 1881, vice Passed Assistant Engineer G. M. L. Macarty, nominated for promotion.

Assistant Engineer Stacy Potts, Pennsylvania, to be a Passed Assistant Engineer from October 12, 1881, vice Passed Assistant Engineer Levi T. Safford, retired.

Assistant Engineer Albert B. Willis, Pennsylvania, to be a Passed Assistant Engineer from October 12, 1881, vice Passed Assistant Engineer Theophilus Cook, retired.

The following list of Cadet Engineers to be Assistant Engineers, from June 20, 1880, to fill vacancies in that grade:

Ira N. Hollis, a resident of Kentucky.

Franklin J. Schell, a resident of Pennsylvania.

Henry W. Spangler, a resident of Pennsylvania.

Gould H. Bull, a resident of Pennsylvania.

Robert S. Griffin, a resident of Virginia.

Mortimer E. Cooley, a resident of New York.

George W. McElroy, a resident of Michigan.

Frank W. Bartlett, a resident of Michigan.

Frederick C. Bieg, a resident of Missouri.

Howard Gage, a resident of Michigan.

Joseph B. Wilmer, a resident of Maryland.

John L. Gow, a resident of Indiana.

Chas. L. Wight, a resident of Massachusetts.

George E. Burd, a resident of Pennsylvania.

Also, the following list of Cadet Engineers to be Assistant Engineers, from June 10, 1881, to fill vacancies in that grade:

Walter M. McFarland, a resident of the District of Columbia.

Benjamin C. Bryan, a resident of New Jersey.

Clarence A. Carr, a resident of Pennsylvania.

Andrew M. Hunt, a resident of Indiana.

Edward O'C. Acker, a resident of Pennsylvania.

John W. Annan, a resident of Pennsylvania.

Henry K. Ivers, a resident of Missouri.

Harold P. Norton, a resident of New York.

Frank M. Bennett, a resident of Michigan.

Harry S. Elseffer, a resident of Iowa.

Chas. G. Talcott, a resident of the District of Columbia.

John U. Crygier, a resident of New York.

Richard T. Isbester, a resident of Tennessee.

Edward H. Scribner, a resident of Massachusetts.

Martin Bevington, a resident of Ohio.

Fredk. C. Bowers, a resident of New Jersey.

George R. Salisbury, a resident of Missouri.

Joseph McC. Pickersell, a resident of Virginia.

John H. Baker, a resident of Rhode Island.

Thomas F. Carter, a resident of Kentucky.

Such of the foregoing as have not been examined for examination to be subject to such examination before receiving commissions.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1881.

G. O., No. 279.

The following decision of the Acting Postmaster General is published for the information and observance of officers of the Navy and Marine Corps:

WILLIAM H. HUNT, Secretary of the Navy.

"The 29th section of the act of March 3, 1879 (Postal Laws and Regulations, section 251), extending to all officers of the United States Government the provisions of the sections numbered 249 and 250, Postal Laws and Regulations, for the transmission of official mail matter, requires all officers who are not departmental in their character to use envelopes which bear the appropriate endorsements, containing the name of the office from which the same are transmitted, with a statement of the penalty for their misuse; and the use of the envelopes must be absolutely restricted to official mail matter transmitted between officers of the United States or between any such officer and either of the Executive Departments or officers of the Government.

"The signature of the officer and his official title is not a compliance with the law: the name of the office from which they are transmitted must also be given on the envelope."

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1881.

G. C. M. O. 36.

Before a General Court-martial, which convened at the Torpedo Station, Newport, Rhode Island, October 11, 1881, and of which Captain Ralph Chandler, U. S. N., was president, was arraigned and tried Ensign William Brannereuther, U. S. N., on the charge of "Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman." The first specification charged that Ensign Brannereuther having become indebted to W. H. Bellis, of Annapolis, merchant tailor, in the sum of \$207.25, for goods purchased and money borrowed in 1876-8, has, with the exception of \$105, paid on account in 1876-8, notwithstanding frequent demands, failed to pay said Bellis the amount due him, "thereby exhibiting a dishonorable indifference to his just indebtedness and a disregard of his obligations as an officer and gentleman, to the scandal and disgrace of the naval service of the United States." The 2d

specification alleged the same offence in regard to a debt to Maurice Morrissey, a seaman, of \$19.50, for articles purchased from said Morrissey, at various times, and that last June he promised to pay said debt upon his arrival at New York, but has "dishonorably" neglected and failed to pay the amount or any portion thereof. The 3d specification was like the 2d, except that the amount was \$20.75, and the person purchased of was Private Hugo Caro, U. S. M. C., of the Minnesota.

To the charge and specifications Ensign Brannereuther pleaded "not guilty." The court found him guilty of all the specifications, except the words included above in quotation marks, and of the charge, guilty in a less degree than charged—guilty of "improper conduct." The court sentenced him "to be reprimanded by the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, and to have the sum of ten dollars checked monthly against his pay, which said sums are to be paid to his creditor, William H. Bellis, merchant tailor, Annapolis, Maryland, until such payment shall amount to \$102.25.

Secretary Hunt, in approving the proceedings of the court, said:

Although the Department cannot agree with the court, in its judgment, that the conduct of Ensign Brannereuther, in repeatedly violating his promises to pay his just indebtedness, and in his continued disregard of his pecuniary obligations, is not unbecoming an officer and a gentleman—the findings are approved only because, otherwise, this officer would escape punishment for conduct deserving severe condemnation. The sentence is also approved, except that portion of it relating to a checkage of his pay for the reimbursement of one of his creditors. This being unauthorized by law, is disapproved. Pay forfeited by sentence of Court-martial accrues to the United States for the maintenance of Navy hospitals, and such forfeitures cannot be diverted to the benefit of an individual, however justly the amount may be due him.

There are, undoubtedly, instances where officers find themselves hampered by pecuniary embarrassments from which they cannot, without difficulty, at once extricate themselves. In such cases it becomes proper that they should practice a rigid economy, and so gradually pay their debts. But when an officer has taken advantage of the circumstance that he belongs to the naval service of the nation to establish a credit amongst tradesmen and merchants, he owes it to that service, as well as to his own reputation and to common honesty, that he should see his way clear to meet, within a reasonable time, the obligations he incurs. If, in a spirit of recklessness, he makes use of his position to live beyond his means, and runs in debt in face of a certainty or the strong probability that he will be unable to meet his engagements; if he takes advantage of the immunity with which the law protects his pay from seizure in order to defeat his honest creditors, such conduct is dishonorable and dishonest, unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and calculated to bring scandal and disgrace upon the service. Whilst it is in the near borderland of the crime of common swindling at law, it is undoubtedly amenable to punishment under the rules and practices governing the Navy.

The Department must not be converted into a collecting agency, but it will not fail to take note of such disgraceful practices and to bring those who commit them to speedy and condign punishment. These observations are intended as a compliance with that part of the sentence of the court which recommends that Ensign Brannereuther be reprimanded. It is hoped that he will in future take heed of them; and it were well that other officers in the service should give timely attention to them.

NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 9, 1881.

MASTER CRESAP, U. S. N., took a prominent part in private theatricals at the Casino Wednesday evening.

Chaplain Richard Hayward, U. S. N., attached to the training ship Minnesota, preached at Trinity church on Sunday, and also assisted at the communion.

The wife of Comdr. Allan D. Brown, of the Navy, is very much interested in a movement for supplying funds, medicine, clothing, etc., to the suffering colored people of Southern Virginia.

The engagement of Paymaster I. G. Hobbs, U. S. N., who has been attached to the Torpedo Station for the past two years, is announced, the name of the fortunate young lady being Miss Helen Hazard, of this city. The engaged couple are in receipt of many congratulations.

The revenue cutter Samuel Dexter, Capt. Joseph Irish, has commenced her annual winter's cruise. She will cruise up the Sound as far as Whitestone Point, N. Y., and as far East as Edgartown, Mass., going inside and outside of Block Island.

The U. S. S. Verbera, Capt. Gibbs, has taken the Vineyard Sound lightship to her moorings.

The article on Steamboat Inspections, which appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, has attracted a good deal of attention at this place, and has been reproduced in the local newspapers.

1st Lieut. Roath has reported for duty on board of the Samuel Dexter, in place of 1st Lieut. Keene, ordered to Newbern, N. C.

The accomplished daughter of Capt. J. G. Baker, of the Revenue Marine Service, has been visiting her friends in this city.

Mr. J. P. Sanborn, Speaker of the Rhode Island Legislature, and who is one of the leading men of the State, says that "people are leaving no stone unturned in their efforts to get the training school away from Newport. They are prepared and determined to make a hard fight in Congress this winter for its location at New London. The Connecticut Congressmen are all united on this subject, and are determined, if possible, to secure the prize for the Wooden Nutmeg State. It is unfortunate for Newport at this juncture that the late revolt, led by some of her noisy politicians, against the successful candidate (Congressman Henry J. Spooner) for Congress from this district, gives her but little reason to hope for his active aid and support in the coming contest for the training school. However much disappointed Newport may feel that one of her popular citizens (ex-Gov. C. C. Van Zandt) was not nominated to be representative, all must acknowledge that the bolt at the polls was a very impolitic act, so far as the commercial interests of Newport are concerned." This opinion is not shared by leading citizens of Newport, who seem to have a better opinion of Spooner.

Emmett Luther and Frank Glover, two deserters from the flagship New Hampshire, were arrested in Providence on Wednesday and returned to the ship.

Thomas Campbell and Francis Fox are wanted at the Torpedo Station as deserters.

Rear-Admiral A. L. Case, U. S. N., has vacated his summer residence near this place and has gone to New York for the winter, his address being 119 East 21st street, Gramercy Park.

WILLIAM READ AND SONS, Boston, a long-established and trustworthy firm, advertise leather garments that are particularly serviceable to Army and Navy officers.

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Army Mutual Aid Association.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 8, 1881.

The total membership is now..... 808
The accessions since Sept. 1st have been..... 34
The amount due the beneficiary of Lieut. Plummer, 15th Inf.,
is \$2,640.53, half of which has been paid.

The next annual meeting of the Association will be held Jan.
10, 1882, at the Army Medical Museum, when the votes received
on the proposed amendments to the constitution will be can-
vassed. Should these modifications be adopted (which seems
probable, judging from the tenor of votes already received by the
Secretary), the effect will be to considerably increase the initia-
tion fee, but those who apply to join before the close of the pre-
sent year will be entitled to admission by the payment of the ini-
tiatory dues according to existing rates.

It is greatly to be desired that every member of the Association
be represented at this meeting, either in person or by proxy, for
the questions under discussion are of the first importance, and
the fullest expression of opinion is desired.

The circular issued by the Executive Committee on Sept. 1st,
which contains a full text of the proposed changes, together
with a discussion of the provisions, was sent several weeks since
to each member.

A duplicate ballot in blank has this day been sent to each mem-
ber whose vote has not already been received.

By order of the Executive Committee.
Geo. W. DAVIS, Capt. 14th Inf., Secretary.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1881.

Office, No. 240 Broadway, New York.

Branch Office, 1430 New York Ave., N. W., Wash'n.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE PLAN OF THE ADVISORY BOARD.

Assuming, as for the sake of the country's honor and
security we trust that we may fairly do, that the first
result of the appointment and the investigations of the
Naval Advisory Board, will be to convince Congress
that it must do something for the Navy, the exam-
ination of the various conclusions arrived at by the
Board cannot begin too soon.

Of course, one of the fundamental propositions to be
considered is the recommendation of the majority, dis-
approved by the minority, that certain classes of the
vessels should be built of steel. On this point we deem
it wise to put before our readers the opinions of Euro-
pean shipbuilding authorities, gathered by the Board,
and published among the memoranda attached to their
report, as arguments derived from experience.

The first of these opinions is that of William Denny,
Esq., a member of the Council of the Institute of
Naval Architects. Mr. Denny is president of the
largest shipbuilding works on the Clyde. He began
the use of steel sixteen years ago, and now his firm em-
ploys it exclusively. One of its vessels was the *Roto-
mahana*. This vessel ran on a rock January 1, 1880,
and, when docked for repairs, it was found that her
bottom plates and frames for a distance of twenty feet
were badly bent; seven frames being badly bent at a
sharp angle, tending inwards and aft. But there were
no cracks. The plates were removed, heated and re-
placed, and the frames were heated and brought to the
proper curve without cracking. The opinion of the
dockyard authorities was that, under the same circum-
stances, an iron vessel would have filled and been lost.
Mr. Denny says: "I believe that this reliability will,
in the future, when it becomes sufficiently appreciated,
enable a steel ship to be insured at a less cost than an

iron ship, as the risk she runs, either in collision or in
grounding, or running on a rock, is very much less.
Regarding steel there is but one doubt, and that is as to
its corrosion. I will simply state my belief that, as
steel has conquered the doubts that beset the outset of
its progress, it will with equal certainty overcome this
last doubt, which, for all practical purposes, is as
groundless as those which preceded it."

Another advocate of steel, exclusively, is Henry H.
West, Esq., Chief Surveyor of the Underwriters'
Registry, who furnishes official tests as the basis of his
conclusions. A third is B. Martell, Esq., Chief Sur-
veyor of Lloyd's Registry, who uses this language:
"The time has come when it is said by many others be-
sides the manufacturers that steel can be used with as
much confidence as iron; and it is held that, whilst the
properties of mild steel are in every respect superior to
iron, the cost, having regard to the reduced weight
required, will warrant the ship owner in adopting the
lighter and stronger material. . . . In steamer
construction, the saving is 18 per cent. in weight of
hull; in sailing vessels, 19 per cent."

The well-known president of the Thames Iron
Works, Mr. J. D. Samuda, advocates an entire substi-
tution of steel for iron in ship-building. He says: "If
the *Almirante Brown* had been built of iron, instead of
steel, it would have involved 1,000 tons additional dis-
placement and 500 additional horse-power to give an
equal result. I know that some doubts have been ex-
pressed as to the equal reliability of steel structures to
those of iron; but I must here say that my experience
does not agree with any such doubt. I have found
steel, especially the Siemens-Martin steel used here, in
all respects a superior metal to iron. It possesses one-
third more tensile strength, is much more ductile, both
hot and cold; can be efficiently worked cold in most
cases where iron must be worked hot; and, where prop-
erly prepared and painted, has in no instance given
any sign of premature decay." Sir E. J. Reed and Sir
Spencer Robinson, both formerly Chief Constructors; Sir
William Armstrong, president of the Elswick Gun
Works; Mr. White, Instructor in Naval Architecture,
R. N. College; and Mr. Laird, the well-known Clyde
shipbuilder, are all advocates of steel.

Turning to the French authorities cited by the Board,
we find Berrier-Fontaine, French Naval Constructor;
quoted as follows:

The substitution of steel for iron in French hulls cor-
responds to an economy of 25 per cent. in the weight of
hull of given dimensions.

At the present time, the hull of a French war vessel
comes out at a lower price when built of steel than of
iron.

In six years of development the price of steel plates
has fallen 56.2 per cent., and steel angles 46.2 per cent.

For a French fighting ship, where all parts except the
hull plating are of steel, a saving of 17.1 per cent. in
weight and 7.7 per cent. in cost is effected. If all steel,
there is a saving of 25 per cent. in weight and 12.4 per
cent. in cost.

If the *Foudroyant's* hull had been built of iron instead
of steel it would have necessitated an increase of not
less than 1,600 tons of displacement.

Of all the reasons that have existed against the use of
steel, but one remains, and that is, the behavior of steel
in salt water. Steel plates rust much quicker than iron.
The cause of this anomaly will, without doubt, soon be
found and remedied.

The ironmasters have so completely mastered the
qualities satisfying all the conditions for acceptance im-
posed that the steel produced by different manufacto-
ries cannot be distinguished.

Dislieve, French Naval Constructor; Brin, Italian
Naval Chief Constructor, and Romato, Austrian Chief
Naval Constructor, are all strong advocates of steel for
ship construction.

If the minority reasons against the use of steel in this
country, at the present time, were officially made pub-
lic, we should gladly quote them here, side by side with
the reasons in its favor. For we do not propose to
approach any branch of this subject in a one-sided man-
ner. Our belief is in a free and full discussion, and then
vigorous and generous action by Congress.

A second point of central importance in the new plan
is the question of single or twin-screw propulsion. It
has doubtless been observed by our readers that the
Board recommended single instead of twin screws; and
in the memoranda appended to the report we find the
following reasons assigned for this course, which we
give as follows, in the exact language:

Twin screws for a given power require more weight
of machinery and more space for it than single screws.
In vessels designed for the highest practicable speed,
like those recommended by the Board, and to obtain
which the greatest possible sacrifices of other require-
ments are made, it was of the first importance that
within the space and with the weight which could be
allotted for the machinery, the maximum power should
be given. This condition rendered the use of the single
screw imperative.

With twin screws, the cylinders, twice as numerous,

would have been smaller, and as small cylinders are less economical of fuel than large ones, that is, require a greater weight of fuel for a given power, the endurance of the vessel, or the length of time for which it could steam at a given speed, would be less with twin screws than with single ones, the weight of coal carried being the same in both cases. Also, for equal power more boiler would be required with twin screws than with single ones.

The outside brackets for the support of twin screws, and the outside pipe containing the shafts, lessen the speed of the vessel by the direct cross-section of the first and by the surface resistance of both.

The propelling efficiency of twin screws is less for theoretically equivalent surface than that of the single screw, owing to their position beneath the counter of the vessel. The farther forward the screws relatively to the hull, the less efficient becomes their propelling action. The twin screws consequently require more surface practically than the single screw for equal slip; and this additional surface, involving more resistance, absorbs more power to overcome it.

In the rolling of the vessel, or when she is heeled by the sail, more of the surface of the screw is thrown out of water with twin than with single screws, and the propelling power is correspondingly decreased. The steering power obtained from twin screws is but feeble for the long, sharp and narrow vessels recommended by the Board. To turn a vessel with twin screws, less space is required, but the time is the same as with the single one.

The speed and endurance of these vessels is considered of such importance that no lessening of them could be compensated by any steering advantage which might be obtained from the use of the twin screws. Twin screws are not used in any merchant vessels, on account of the greater space required for the machinery, and the greater weight of machinery and coal involved for a given speed. In some exceptional naval vessels, mostly armored, in foreign navies, twin screws are in use, but in those cases they are employed of necessity, and not from choice, because of continuous fore-and-aft bulkheads dividing the vessel into two distinct portions. These narrow spaces not being sufficient for the accommodation of the proper horizontal engines, vertical ones have been resorted to, extending high above the water line. This can be done in armored vessels, without exposing the machinery, but it is inadmissible in unarmored ones.

Such are two of the leading points involved in the construction of the proposed new vessels. We shall hope to take up others as the discussion goes on. Meanwhile, we cannot better close our present article than with the following extract from a letter written to the JOURNAL, by a distinguished officer of the Navy, and a valued correspondent: "The Navy must be increased in vessels, and the Navy-yards put in a condition to build and repair ships, or else within a few years our Navy will consist of an efficient corps of officers, with no decent ships to serve on board of; and we shall be open to insult from the smallest recognized governments without the power of enforcing a single national right. Under these circumstances, whatever may be the individual opinion or 'hobby' of Naval officers, they may well look forward with earnest desire to supporting the recommendations of this Board, and to supporting them with all the influence they can bring to bear. An opportunity is now given to every Naval officer to interest all his political friends, his neighbors, and the people generally; and to explain to them not only the duties of a Navy as the police of the seas and the protectors of commerce, but to let them know how low our Navy has fallen in regard to ships, and how perfectly unprepared we are to cope with the smallest adversary that may measure guns with us. The people of the sea-coast States know the weakness of this arm of the service, and have done their best to induce the people of the West to realize it, but so far without avail. If it could be properly shown to our Western Congressmen that it is as important to protect the products of their toil after it has reached the seaboard, in transit to the different parts of the world to which it is sent, as it is to protect the laborers in the field in producing it, we may hope to raise some enthusiasm."

THE QUESTION OF HEAVY GUNS.

We are very glad to publish the letter on the question of Heavy Guns which appears elsewhere, signed "Fiat Justitia," as it presents another view of the case from that which appeared in the JOURNAL of Oct. 29. While expressing our own opinions with the candor which the subject requires, we are quite willing to give place to those of others. Our purpose is to promote the freest discussion, and there is but one thing we have an uncompromising hostility to; and that is to any attempt to establish a close corporation in this matter, or to unite corps or class feeling in opposition to discussion and investigation. We agree with our correspondent in "deprecating the pernicious practice of hastily criticising the conscientious labors of faithful servants of the Government who do their duty to the best of their ability." Such criticism answers itself, but those to whom important public trusts are committed cannot escape the force of intelligent investigation by the plain, either of faithful service or want of ability. The need

of some adequate means of coast defence is too imperative to permit us to consider personal or class interest in deciding as to the best methods of gun construction, and our Ordnance Department will show its good sense by encouraging instead of discouraging discussion. The Ordnance Corps are not, as we are glad to know, committed unanimously through corps pride, to those errors in policy which have justly provoked hostile criticism. We believe that the great majority of the corps were very glad, on the contrary, when they saw in the columns of the JOURNAL the first public announcement of the failures at Sandy Hook, with an intelligent interpretation of the facts; and they must have recognized that their own views of affairs were presented with general accuracy and fairness. No doubt all the Ordnance officers are willing to bear their share of responsibility; but that is a different matter from endorsing methods which would not be of their choosing. It is not wise to have private and secret tests of guns intended for public use, when there is no clear public exigency requiring this mode of testing. There is always an opportunity for suspicions and criticisms, and there is no adequate opportunity for showing incompetence in the guns or incompleteness in the tests. England, which is watched more closely than our own country by rivals and neighbors, does not conduct its gun trials in the way we do.

The foundries, also, have suffered much and long from our policy. The production of guns is slow. It must be acknowledged that outside the question of royalties, the Ordnance Department derives no advantage from one over another system of guns or ammunition. But there should be no ground for hostile criticisms of methods.

As to the statements of fact contained in our article in regard to the gun trials at Sandy Hook, we may say that our means of information are of the best, and that our correspondent presents no authority, beyond the statement he makes, for questioning them. In justice to him, however, we should say that though he has chosen to make his communication an anonymous one, it is greatly to our regret, as his signature is one that would carry with it the weight of a well-established reputation for thorough knowledge of the subject he discusses. As to the use of cast iron, our correspondent is quite right in assuming that we did not intend to commit ourselves to the argument in favor of it, any further than we did in our statement that it is entitled to an unprejudiced judgment as to its value for rifles.

INCREASE OF MEN IN THE NAVY.

When Congress, some six or eight years since, passed the law which decreased the number of men allowed in the Navy by 1,000, an error was undoubtedly committed, and it is desirable that it should be rectified as soon as practicable. With the 7,500 men now the maximum limit, it is not surprising that we are unable to keep more vessels in commission. The reduction in the size of our squadrons is due directly to the decrease above referred to, for, on looking into the matter, it is readily ascertained that a large number of enlisted men are employed in divers ways, which, though of a naval nature, still do not appertain strictly to the functions of a cruising navy. The Navy personnel is so small that it should be employed afloat, and all these extra services be performed by men who should not be drawn from this force, supposed to belong to the fleet.

As a matter of fact, there are at present employed in the Coast Survey and Fish Commission, at the Naval Academy, on board receiving ships, and on various sorts of special duty, about 1,200 men. In addition to these, is the number required for the summer practice cruises, which must be regarded as a further permanent reduction greatly hampering the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting in its disposition of the small number at its disposal.

If properly presented to Congress, we do not doubt that the present arrangement, or rather derangement, of affairs would speedily be rectified. There would seem to be no question whatever as to the fact that these men, thus drawn from the active service of the fleet, are appropriately taken, nor of the equal appropriateness of their not being chargeable to the Navy proper. Unquestionably, it is desirable, in fact necessary, that men employed in this manner should be enlisted, for disciplinary purposes, as well as for the possibility of the necessity of a pension; but it does seem unfair that they should be subtracted from the floating force. We sincerely trust that steps will be taken at the coming session of Congress to remedy this matter and to put what little of Naval force we now have on such a footing that the most efficient service can be rendered.

The third and fourth volumes of the valuable series entitled "Campaigns of the Civil War," published by Charles Scribner's Sons, prove even more interesting than their predecessors, for they deal with two of the most remarkable passages of the war—Gen. McClellan's Peninsula campaign and Gen. Pope's campaign in Northern Virginia.

The description of the former has fallen into the competent hands of Gen. A. S. Webb, who has produced a volume which, while condensed within the compass required by this series, is replete with interest and value. Gen. Webb, though greatly assisted, of course, by his own memory of events, has specially fortified himself for his task by examining the archives in charge of Col. R. N. Scott. He has naturally a task of difficulty in trying to discover the causes of the failure of the Peninsula campaign, but his description of the unfortunate differences of view arising between the President and Gen. McClellan, the influence of the detachment of McDowell's corps, the sad results of Gen. McClellan's over-rating the numbers of the enemy, and also his lack of the most experienced staff service, are all set forth with intelligent criticism and obvious candor, although, of course, there will always be two schools of opinion with regard to these points.

Mr. John C. Ropes, of Boston, is the author of the other volume—"The Army Under Pope." This is a very noticeable discussion of a campaign by a civilian who has evidently studied military affairs with much acuteness, and with conscientious fidelity. If a large share of positiveness goes to his conclusions, there is great sincerity in them, and the view taken of Gen. Pope and his campaign is at once striking and persuasive. He ascribes its failure, not to pure incompetency on the part of Gen. Pope, but to the fact that he made two fatal mistakes among many moves of merit. First, he failed, on the 25th and 26th of August, 1862, to cover his communications, as he should have done; secondly, he fought Lee's whole army before having received the reinforcements he expected from the Army of the Potomac. This was being outgeneralled, no doubt, but he had the best generals of the enemy and the flower of the Confederate force against him. As to the question regarding Gen. Porter's conduct, Mr. Ropes sees no reason why the vindication of the Schofield Board should not be regarded as final.

In July last General Sheridan, with a view to obtaining information concerning the country in and about the Big Horn Mountains and as to the Yellowstone National Park, made a trip there, accompanied by General Delos B. Sacket, Inspector-General, Lieutenant-Colonel M. V. Sheridan and James F. Gregory, of his staff, General M. D. Hardin, retired, and several distinguished citizens of Chicago. His report, lately rendered to the War Department, is an interesting document. Of Fort McKinney he says: "McKinney is truly, in location and surroundings, a beautiful post. It is on Clear Fork of Powder River, with good fine granite soil under foot. The quarters for officers and men are fairly comfortable, but wanting in repairs and other improvements in detail. Ditches conveying pure, clear water encircle the parade ground, in front of the quarters of the officers and men, and empty out into an extensive garden, on a lower plateau, just below and behind the post. The country between Clear Fork, Fort McKinney, and Tongue River is excellent in soil, and, for natural nutritious grasses, the best I have ever seen, with the exception, perhaps, of the pastures of the higher ranges of the Big Horn Mountains and like ranges on the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, along Clark's Fork, where the grazing can only be for the summer months." Interesting descriptions of the country passed over are given. Of the Yellowstone Park, the principal object of the journey, Lieut.-General Sheridan says:

The phenomena witnessed was fully up to and exceeded our expectations. Our only regret is the indifference shown by the Government, probably from want of appreciation of the wonders of this interesting country. The area of the Park is 3,300 square miles; the altitude is high; the surface is covered by open grassy parks, surrounded by dense pine forests, and having near its centre the Yellowstone Canyon and the Upper, Lower, and Middle Geyser Basins. We found the forests on fire for miles at five or six different places. . . . The Congressional appropriation of \$15,000 annually for this Park, out of which comes the salary of the superintendent and gamekeeper, is too small to give much of a balance for the improvement of the roads and trails, so that really the work done in the summer has to be so temporary that it is washed out by the winter rains. A larger appropriation should be given by Congress, and an engineer officer should be detailed to expend it on improvement of the trails and roads, with a company or two of cavalry, to be stationed in the Park for the summer to watch and prevent the burning of forests and the mutilation of the craters and other singular phenomena of the geysers.

Concluding his report he says: "At Camas Station we separated from our escort, which was directed to return to Fort Laramie, via the Teton and Union Passes, to the head waters of Wind River, thence down that

river to Fort Washakie, on the Shoshone reservation, and thence home by the nearest and most practicable route. Our troops had never gone through this pass, and but little was known of the route, except to the Shoshone Indians. We had no sickness, no accidents, and our escort and pack trains were returned to Fort Laramie in good condition, after having travelled some sixteen hundred miles."

CLASSIFICATION OF STEAMVESSELS OF WAR.

SECTION 1530 of the Revised Statutes should be amended or repealed, as being inoperative, on account of the impracticability of executing it. It reads as follows: "Steamships of forty guns or more shall be classed as first rates, those of twenty guns and under forty as second rates, and all those of less than twenty guns as third rates."

When the act, from which this revised section was taken, was passed (1853), it may have been convenient and advisable to fix the classification in accordance with its provisions. Since then, the armaments of our vessels have been much changed—fewer guns, of heavier calibre, or of an improved and different type, taking the place of those formerly used. Besides, the vessels of the Navy, under the regulations in force, are now rated according to their displacement. Many of these ratings are entirely in conflict with the statute. There are at least sixteen steamships of war entered on the Navy Register as second rates, which under section 1530 are third rates only, as they carry less than 20 guns. It is possible that some of them may carry howitzers, Gatlings, etc., sufficient to make up that number. Nevertheless they are rated by displacement and not by guns.

There is also an inconsistency in the naming of some of the vessels, under section 1531 of the Revised Statutes. It requires all steamships of the first class to be named after the States of the Union. Only one is so named, but they were built prior to the passage of the act. Those of the 2d class are to be named after the rivers, principal cities, and towns of the United States. There are in the list of 2d class, or 2d rate vessels, some that are named after States. It is probable that when named, they were considered first class, but under the system of classifying or rating by displacement, they are now 2d class. The laws and the regulations, in the matter of rating and naming vessels, are entirely inconsistent.

On Wednesday, December 7, through the courtesy of General Hancock, a very interesting exhibition was given, at Governor's Island, in the fosse of Fort Columbus, of the "Improved Gardner," or Pratt and Whitney machine gun, which is hereafter to be known as the "Duplex Field Magazine Gun."

The gun used was the veteran, two-barrelled, 45 piece, which has stood all the tests of Army and Navy Board trials without a hitch or misfire, firing altogether in the neighborhood of 50,000 rounds. The gun, which was served by Mr. Parkhurst, to whose mechanical skill its present perfection is largely attributable, fully sustained its extraordinary reputation before this gathering of notables, it being understood that the affair was altogether informal and designed only to illustrate the theory of the invention. 200 cartridges were first put through in 25 seconds, followed by 100 in 11½ seconds. The third trial was of 500 cartridges, which were delivered in 1 minute, 8 seconds. Perhaps the most significant demonstration of the natural operation and simplicity of the system was a supplementary trial, in which Prof. Mott, an inexperienced, who had never served a machine-battery in his life, ran through 100 rounds in 12½ seconds. Gen. Hancock, who witnessed the powers of the gun for the first time, expressed his surprise and approval decidedly, as did Commander Gorringer and other officers.

The remarkably ingenious plan of Mr. Parkhurst for packing ammunition in the limber chests and feeding from the original paper cases to the feed-guide, elicited unqualified admiration.

Amongst those present at the trial were observed Major-General Hancock; ex-Senator Eaton and Hon. E. S. Cleveland, of Conn.; Judge Gildersleeve; Lieutenant-Commander Gorringer, U. S. N.; Colonels Mitchell and Litchfield, U. S. A., of the general staff; Captain F. L. Guenther, 5th U. S. Artillery; Colonel Chas. Bird, U. S. A.; Lieutenants Fessenden, Johnson, Morton, and Brown, U. S. A.; Hon. E. A. Hayt, Col. Bodine, and many others. General Hancock was warmly thanked by those concerned for his efforts to aid the success of the trial.

A BOARD of officers to examine naval and mercantile vessels arriving at New York has been appointed, with Commodore C. H. Baldwin, U. S. N., president.

A PROPOSED NAVAL RESERVED LIST.

WE understand that a movement is on foot among the younger line officers of the Navy looking to the establishment of a Reserved List. Such a method of inducing a more rapid flow of promotion for the masters, ensigns, and midshipmen ought to meet with much favor; it would assist materially in removing the block now existing, and which is growing worse and worse year after year by reason of the unceasing revolutions of the Naval Academy mill, which annually turns out a war complement in these piping times of peace. The bill of Captain Meade, published in our issue of Nov. 19, has the same end in view, though it is doubtful if it would produce as great an effect as a law authorizing a Reserved List.

The general basis of this list, it is proposed, should be as follows: Any officer who has completed a given term of service (say fifteen or seventeen years) shall have the right, at his own request, to be placed upon the Reserved List, with the furlough pay of the grade which he holds. Officers on this list would not (necessarily) be borne upon the Naval Register, and would not be amenable to the articles of war, except when called into active service in time of war. In such case they should receive the full pay of their grade.

The question of the position which such an officer, coming into the service after ten or fifteen or more years of retirement, should take, is necessarily rather a difficult one to solve. Inasmuch, however, as it would be an advantage to the individual who should accept the provisions of such an act, it would seem that he ought to return to the service in the same relative position as that held by him at the time of his leaving it. All these details, however, can readily be put into proper shape if the Naval committees of Congress can be induced to look favorably upon the scheme. That something must be done, and that quickly, to enhance the speed of the promotion of our junior officers is quite apparent, even to the most superficial observer. The proposition under consideration would certainly tend in that direction, and we trust it may meet with the favor of our law makers. The annual charge upon the treasury (a point which is always scrutinized) would be but little. Generally speaking, the officers who would take advantage of such a provision would be the lieutenants, and if a hundred of them should accept the terms the cost would be but \$90,000—a small sum, considering the amounts paid as fishing bounties in years gone by, and in view of the advantage to the Government of having such an additional trained reserve force upon which to call.

We cannot refrain in this connection from reiterating our opinion that a radical change in the number of graduates is now demanded, both by the interests of the service and of the young men who enter the Naval school with high hopes, only to find themselves, after six years of preparation, at the tail end of the large line above them, with the prospects of gray hairs in the steerage, and with no chance to form those ties which serve to bind a man to home and to society, and which, in most cases, make a better officer of him. A loud cry for a reduction of the raw material ascends from the service at large; let us hope that it may be heard effectively in the halls of legislation.

WITH regard to the orders issued to the *Despatch*, for proceeding to Samana, an article in the *N. Y. Herald* says: "The vessel selected for the work is a yacht which has been used by the Navy Department whenever any quick service was to be performed. It will have a complete set of instruments fitted for the work of hydrographic survey. The vessel will be in charge of Commander McGregor, with Lieutenant F. Wise as executive officer, Lieutenant Schroeder as navigator, and a staff consisting of Lieutenants Low, Dyer, and Crosby, Masters Peters, Stewart, Hodgson and Amsden. There will be a crew of some seventy men, and two steam launches will be taken along to aid the officers in a minute examination of the shores of the bay. The vessel is expected to set sail on Monday next, and will proceed first to Porto Rico. This station has had its latitude and longitude accurately fixed by the use of the telegraph connecting it with other and known points. Here the chronometers of the *Despatch* will be accurately rated. This done the vessel will proceed at once to Samana Bay, where it is calculated some three months will be spent in the work of survey and verification. It is the general impression, shared too by the officers of the expedition, that this careful survey looks in some way toward a revival of the Samana Bay scheme, which was such a prominent feature of General Grant's administration." As a matter of fact the work is in the ordinary routine of survey; but the selection of the *Despatch*, the hurry in the matter, and the apparent lack of need

in choosing Samana Bay for another survey, after the one so recently made, gave color to a different theory.

In Circular 17, of November 28, 1881, the Chief of Engineers publishes to the corps, correspondence with Major Godfrey Weitzel concerning pile foundations and pile-driving formulæ, and requests engineer officers to give their views on the subject, and also the results of their experiences with pile foundations.

THE United States Court of Claims convenes Monday, December the 5th. The trial and law docket for the December term does not show any cases of importance concerning the Army and Navy, but in January the case of Chief Engineer Henry Mason v. the United States, for longevity pay, will come up. This case is similar to that of Capt. Tyler, of the Army, v. the United States, which has been appealed to the Supreme Court, and which will be heard the 1st of January. It is probable that the case of Chief Engineer Mason will also be appealed to the Supreme Court, in order to make a test case of it, as there are other naval officers who intend presenting similar claims.

REORGANIZING THE SIGNAL CORPS.

WE understand that a bill has been prepared for introduction in Congress for the reorganization of the Signal Service, U. S. A. Section 1 of the proposed bill provides:

That there shall be added to the Signal Corps of the Army three majors, twelve captains, and twelve 1st lieutenants, who shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of mounted officers, to be appointed from regiments or corps of the Army or from persons in civil life, preference being given to officers of the Army now on signal duty who, by faithful and efficient service therein, have shown themselves eminently well fitted for signal duty.

A preliminary examination by a Board of Officers expert in signal duties is also provided. Section 2 provides for examinations for promotion to higher grades in the corps, and section 3 provides that vacancies in the grade of 1st lieutenant shall be filled by the promotion of 2d lieutenants of the corps and of the Army in general as shall pass a successful examination before a Board.

Sec. 4. That 2d lieutenants of the Signal Corps may be transferred by the President to the line of the Army, but without prejudice to the rank of any regimental officer.

Sec. 5. That there shall be added to the enlisted force of the Signal Corps three sergeants, five corporals, two musicians, twenty first-class and twenty second-class privates, with the corresponding rank, pay, and allowances of other enlisted men of the Signal Corps, and who may be employed as a permanent party for the garrison and recruiting depot at Fort Meyer.

Sec. 6. That the President may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint three professors, three assistant professors, and ten assistants in the Signal Corps, preference being given those persons of high scientific attainments, especially in the science of meteorology, who, by long service in the Signal Service and in the service of the United States, have shown peculiar fitness for meteorological and allied scientific work: *Provided*, That the pay of each professor shall be the pay and allowance fixed by law for professors at the Military Academy, and the pay of each assistant professor shall be \$2,500 per annum, and the assistants shall each receive a sum equal to the highest pay and allowances of sergeants of the Signal Corps.

Sec. 7 provides the necessary funds for carrying out the act. Sec. 8 stipulates that officers now on duty in the Arctic regions shall be eligible to appointment under section 1, without appearing for examination.

Sec. 9. That enlisted men, while under instruction in meteorology in the Signal Service school, be known as cadets of the Signal Corps.

THE following petition with reference to the compulsory retirement of Army officers was presented to the Senate by Senator Logan on Monday last. The petition was ordered to lie on the table to be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs when appointed:

POST FORT GRANT, ARIZONA, JUNE 5, 1881.

PETITION TO CONGRESS FOR COMPULSORY RETIREMENT.

It is desired that this appeal to Congress for compulsory retirement of officers at the age of 62, or 40 years' service (or a petition similar in nature), be signed by the regimental officers of the Army and forwarded to the Chairman of the Military Committee of the House. This should be done on or before the commencement of the coming session. Ample encouragement has been given to justify the assertion that Congress will give favorable consideration to the measure, if presented in a way which will put the national legislators in possession of the fact that the influence of a few superannuated gentlemen of the service has from time to time defeated the measure which a large majority of officers only ask to have applied to themselves. It is rational to state that officers of the Army, particularly those of the line, who are always subject to efficient field service, should be looked upon as men holding positions altogether unlike men of whom only executive ability or mental labor is required, and that the physical qualifications of an officer in command of troops should be equal to any emergency.

It is not only exceedingly unfair to junior officers, but often fatal to the objects from which troops are put in the field, to maintain commanders who are not able to endure

the trials and exposure necessary to ensure success, and so frequently, on occasions when their troops are suddenly called into activity, must be replaced by their juniors, who, deprived up to the moment of action of all care and responsibility of command, cannot be as efficient as they would be were they to fill permanently the places in which they are expected to act.

Attention is also invited to the unfairness endured by officers of the lower grades, who, by the present law, became much too far advanced in life for their rank; they are discouraged and indifferent to a degree that must impair their efficiency.

The object of this paper is to ask Congress to enact a law which shall apply to the line of the Army (cavalry, artillery, and infantry), for the compulsory retirement of all officers at the age of 62, or 40 years service.

A. F. BLOCKSON, 2d Lieut. 6th Cav.
JAMES BIDDLE, Major 6th Cav.
D. J. CRAIGIE, Capt. 12th Inf.
J. B. GHARD, Asst. Surg. U. S. A.
GILBERT E. OVERTON, 1st Lieut. 6th Cav.

The Magazine Gun Board re-assembled in New York on Monday, but no guns were tried until Thursday, when the magazine gun of Lieutenant Russell, of the Ordnance Department, was tested. It is a bolt gun, which, in its general idea, suggests the Lee gun, the magazine holding five cartridges, being attached to the side of the gun. The cartridges can also be carried as in the Lee gun, in a tin case, which is not, however, inserted in a slot in the stock, but is used to fill the magazine attached to the gun, which can be done by a single quick movement.

We are glad to note that the question of re-establishing the old system of the issue of fuel to Army officers is likely to receive the early attention of Congress, Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, having already introduced in the Senate a bill on the subject.

The annual and special reports of the Secretaries of War and Navy, as well as those of officers of both services in high command, are now all in, and the Army and Navy look forward to a calm and just consideration on the part of Congress of the many sensible and timely recommendations which they contain. The country was never more prosperous, and there is no necessity nor any desire on the part of the people at large for a picaresque policy by our legislators towards our military services.

The attention of the members of the Army Mutual Aid Association, is called to the announcement of the annual meeting which appears elsewhere. The meeting is to be January 10, 1882, in the Army Medical Museum, at what hour the notice does not state. As it is expected that the initiation fee will be increased at this meeting, those who wish to join the association will do well to do so at once.

The officers of both Army and Navy will have reason to be well satisfied if, as is reported, Gen. McCook is to be appointed chairman of the House Military Committee, and Mr. Harris, Chairman of the Naval Committee.

We publish elsewhere the statement of Lieut. Flipper in his own defence. The case was closed December 9, and the finding of the Court-martial determined after argument. The defence admitted carelessness in selling commissary stores to enlisted men, but claimed that there was an entire absence of guilty intent.

The report of Rear-Admiral Rodgers on the Naval Academy, which we publish this week, will be read with interest and profit. The Admiral proposes to limit the number of officers entering the Navy from the Academy to the actual wants of the service. As an officer brought up in the old Navy, so-called, he offers his testimony to the character of the graduates as seamen, as well as to their attainments in other branches of professional knowledge.

RUSSIA, experiencing a certain amount of shame at not having taken any part in the exploration of Africa, intends to equip an expedition next spring, and despatch it under the control of Capt. Rogozensky, of the navy. The subscription list which has been started shows a general readiness on the part of wealthy Russians to assist in the undertaking.

Of the deaths in hospital in Tunis from April to October, 85 per cent. occurred from typhoid fever.

ASSISTANT Surgeon D. M. Lee, U. S. A., is at the Sturtevant House, New York.

LIEUTENANT H. A. GREENE, U. S. A., was in New York city this week, and will remain in New York or vicinity until next spring, when he will go to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

A GENERAL meeting of the Military Service Institution is announced to take place at its rooms on Governor's Island, N. Y., on Saturday, Dec. 17, at 2 P. M., when a paper by Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, U. S. A., on "Militia Reform Without Legislation," will be read and discussed. An opportunity will also be offered to discuss an interesting

paper by Gen. James B. Fry, U. S. A., entitled "A Military Court of Appeal," which appeared in No. 7 of the Journal of the Institution. An informal lunch to members and invited guests will be given by Generals Fry and Rodenbough previous to the meeting.

THE only name of officers designated for the general recruiting service not yet published in the JOURNAL is Lieut. L. A. Craig, 6th Cavalry, now at Fort Leavenworth. Lieut. SUSAN, widow of the late Bvt. Brig.-Gen. B. L. E. Bonneville, U. S. A., has petitioned Congress for a pension; and Mary F., widow of the late Commodore Isaac McKeever, U. S. N., for arrears of pension.

COLONEL Silas Crispin, Ordnance Dept., U. S. A., arrived in New York this week from Europe.

COLONEL Dickinson Woodruff, U. S. A. (retired), arrived in New York, December 8, from England, on the Cunarder *Servia*.

LIEUTENANT Peter Leary, Jr., 4th U. S. Artillery, passed through Watertown, N. Y., this week, on a brief leave from Madison Barracks.

ADMIRAL Sir W. Hewitt, British Navy, arrived in New York from England this week.

DESCRIBING the examining board the Philadelphia Press says: At the head of the table sat Commodore Upshur, perfect in form as in boyhood, with the flush of youth in his cheek, and the glance of the eye of one accustomed to command. Time has only set his impress on his head, changing the chestnut locks to a silver crown. At his right sat Captain Badger, the living, beauteous ideal of the prospective Commodore, tall, broad, and sinewy, one whose voice will never be lost for the sake of an ocean gale. Captain Walter M. Queen is on permanent duty in the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and is acting Chief in the absence of Rear-Admiral Nichols. Just as the exigencies of the land beat out and mould the features of her children the phases of the sea stamp the faces of those who follow its perilous calling. Captain Queen bears not the slightest resemblance to a private; on the contrary he is a son of Neptune whom Uncle Sam need not be ashamed to call his own.

C. will probably have the rendezvous at Detroit, Mich., though the order has not yet been made.

CAPT. Thomas H. Hays, U. S. A., on the retired list, died suddenly at Boston, Mass., Dec. 7. He was an officer of gallant service during the war, and lost a leg on the field of battle.

A USELESS MILITIA LAW.

The National Guard Association of the United States, by President Wingate and Corresponding Secretary Wetmore, has addressed to Congress a memorial asking for the amendment of the existing Militia laws. The association asserts that the existing law, enacted in 1792, has for many years been inoperative, and that its enforcement to-day would create a Militia force of 7,000,000 men. In place of the Federal Militia provided for by this law, Militia organizations have arisen under State laws, but these organizations are not, the association says, recognized by Federal laws. The annual appropriation of \$200,000 provided by enactment in 1808 is inadequate for the equipment of the existing volunteer forces, and, owing to the provisions of the law, the use of the appropriation is restricted to arms and equipment, and the Militia can procure camp equipage, clothing, etc., only by State appropriations. The association is opposed to any change in the relative authority now exercised by Federal and State governments over the Militia, to any interference with the existing military organizations of the States, and to the creation of a new force; but it urges the amendment of the law in four particulars. It asks, first, that enrolled Militia shall be divided into two classes, the active and the inactive; second, that the volunteer military organizations of the respective States be recognized as the active Militia; third, that the annual appropriation for Militia be increased to \$1,000,000; fourth, that provision be made for the use of the appropriation in furnishing clothing and camp equipage, as well as arms and equipments, or, when desired by any State, for its use in paying Militia for duty, annual camps, and instruction.

SCORES FOR THE NEVADA TROPHY.

Co. M, 1st Cavalry, is reported as having the best score, under G. O. 45, in the Department of Columbia, the record being as follows for August, 1881: Total per cent., 3034; average per cent., 78.02; total number of men firing, 39; average aggregate strength of company for the month, 47.22-31; percentage of those firing to average strength, 82.

Capt. J. A. Kress, Chief Ordnance Officer, in forwarding the above, says: "I have the honor to enclose the target record of Co. K, 21st Infantry, and Troop M, 1st Cavalry, in the month of August, 1881, at the 400-yard range. Only three men in Co. K, 21st Infantry, fired at that range, but 80 per cent. of the company fired during the month; and, as paragraph 3, G. O. No. 45, headquarters of the Army, 1881, under which these records are forwarded, is not clear as to whether 80 per cent. of the average aggregate strength must fire at 400 yards, or at any or all ranges, the A. A. G., D. Columbia, in an endorsement on this, says: 'As two different constructions of the meaning of par. 3 of this order are held by company commanders in the Department to be the correct one, authoritative decision is respectfully solicited.' On this the A. A. G., Division Pac. and Dept. Cal., endorsed: 'Respectfully returned to the Commanding General, Dept. Columbia, with copy of decision of the General of the Army in the case referred to, which is that, in competing for the Nevada Trophy, 80 per cent. of the company, present and absent, must fire. There appears

to be no doubt in respect to the range. The order (No. 45, C. S., headquarters of the Army,) distinctly directs that scores at only the 400-yard range will be reported to the Adjutant-General."

From the Department of Arizona the best score is that of Co. H, 12th Infantry, for August, 1881: Average per cent., 49.10; total number of men firing, 88; average aggregate strength of company for the month, 43; percentage of those firing to average strength, 88.37.

The delay in forwarding this report has been caused by the non-receipt of reports for September from companies serving in the field.

From the Department of Texas, the best record is that of Co. A, 16th Inf., Lieut. I. O. Shelby, for September, 1881. Total per cent., 20.46; average per cent., 60.17; number of shots fired, 340; possible score, 1,700; actual score, 1,023; per cent. of score, 60.17; total number of men firing, 34; average aggregate of company for the month, 40; percentage of those firing to average strength, 85.

This finishes the reports from the several departments, unless one should come from West Point, which is not expected.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The new Congress, to which the officers of the Army and Navy have been looking forward with some hope that it will pay greater attention to the naval and military needs of the country than its predecessors, assembled on Monday, November 5, according to law. The Senate had already secured its organization, in consequence of the extra session. The House speedily chose its officers, Mr. Keifer, of Ohio, receiving the Speakership. The committees will not be appointed until next week. Immediately, in both branches, bills poured in, largely consisting of the old measures not reached, or adversely acted on, last winter, but including also some new ones.

On Tuesday, November 6, President Arthur sent in his message—a careful, business-like document, inspiring confidence by its tact and calm, steady tone. The portions relating to the two services will be, of course, all that is necessary to quote in this place. These were as follows:

SUGGESTIONS AS TO THE ARMY.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of War will make known the operations of that department for the past year. He suggests measures for promoting the efficiency of the Army without adding to the number of its officers, and recommends the legislation necessary to increase the number of enlisted men to 30,000, the maximum allowed by law. This he deems necessary to maintain the quietude of our ever-shifting frontier, to preserve peace and suppress disorder and marauding in new settlements; to protect settlers and their property against Indians, and Indians against the encroachment of intruders, and to enable peaceable immigrants to establish homes in the most remote parts of our country. The Army is now necessarily scattered over such a vast extent of territory that whenever an outbreak occurs reinforcements must be hurried from many quarters over great distances, and always at heavy cost for transportation of men, horses, wagons and supplies. I concur in the recommendation of the Secretary for increasing the Army to the strength of 30,000 enlisted men. It appears by the Secretary's report that in the absence of disturbances on the frontier, the troops have been actively employed in collecting the Indians hitherto hostile and locating them on their proper reservations; that Sitting Bull and his adherents are now prisoners at Fort Randall; that the Utes have been removed to their new reservation in Utah; that during the recent outbreak of the Apaches it was necessary to reinforce the garrisons in Arizona by troops withdrawn from New Mexico, and that some of the Apaches are now held prisoners for trial, while some have escaped, and the majority of the tribe are now on their reservation. There is need of legislation to prevent intrusion upon the lands set apart for the Indians. A large military force, at great expense, is now required to patrol the boundary line between Kansas and the Indian Territory. The only punishment that can at present be inflicted is the forcible removal of the intruder and the imposition of a pecuniary fine, which, in most cases, it is impossible to collect. There should be a penalty of imprisonment in such cases.

The separate organization of the Signal Service is urged by the Secretary of War, and a full statement of the advantages of such permanent organization is presented in the report of the Chief Signal Officer. A detailed statement of the useful work performed by the Signal Corps and the Weather Bureau is also given in that report. I ask attention to the statements of the Secretary of War regarding the requisitions frequently made by the Indian Bureau upon the Subsistence Department of the Army for the casual support of bands and tribes of Indians whose appropriations are exhausted. The War Department should not be left, by reason of inadequate provision for the Indian Bureau, to contribute to the maintenance of Indians. The report of the Chief of Engineers furnishes a detailed account of the operations for the improvement of rivers and harbors. I commend to your attention the suggestions contained in this report in regard to the condition of our fortifications, especially our coast defences, and recommend an increase of the strength of the Engineer battalion, by which the efficiency of our torpedo system would be improved. I also call your attention to the remarks upon the improvement of the South Pass of the Mississippi River, the proposed free bridge over the Potomac River at Georgetown, the importance of completing at an early day the north wing of the department building, and other recommendations of the Secretary of War, which appear in his report. The actual expenditures of this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, were \$42,123,210.39. The ap-

proportions for the year 1882 were \$44,889,725.42. The estimates for 1883 are \$44,541,276.91.

THE WANTS OF THE NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy exhibits the condition of that branch of the service, and presents reasonable suggestions for its improvement. I call your especial attention also to the appended report of the Advisory Board, which he convened to devise suitable measures for increasing the efficiency of the Navy, and particularly to report as to the character and number of vessels necessary to place it upon a footing commensurate with the necessities of the Government. I cannot too strongly urge upon you my conviction that every consideration of national safety, economy, and honor imperatively demands a thorough rehabilitation of our Navy. With a full appreciation of the fact that compliance with the suggestions of the head of that department and of the Advisory Board must involve a large expenditure of the public moneys, I earnestly recommend such appropriations as will accomplish an end much more desirable. Nothing can be more inconsistent with the public economy than withholding the means necessary to accomplish the objects entrusted by the Constitution to the national legislature.

One of these objects, and one which is of paramount importance, is declared by our fundamental law to be the provision for the "common defence." Surely, nothing is more essential to the defence of the United States, and of all our people, than the efficiency of our Navy. We have for many years maintained with foreign governments the relations of honorable peace, and that such relations may be permanent is desired by every patriotic citizen of the Republic. But if we read the teachings of history we shall not forget that in the life of every nation emergencies may arise when a resort to arms can alone save it from dishonor. No danger from abroad now threatens this people, nor have we any cause to distrust the friendly professions of other governments. But for avoiding, as well as repelling dangers that may threaten us in future, we must be prepared to enforce any policy which we think wise to adopt; we must be ready to defend our harbors against aggression; to protect, by the distribution of our ships of war over the highways of commerce, the various interests of our foreign trade and the persons and property of our citizens abroad; to maintain everywhere the honor of our flag and the distinguished position which we may rightfully claim among the nations of the world.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE.

The President pro tempore laid before the Senate the following communications from the Secretary of War:

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, December 6, 1881."

"The President pro tempore of the United States Senate:

"The Secretary of War, by a provision of the act of March 3, 1881, 'making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defence, and for the armament thereof, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, and for other purposes,' was directed to make 'report of the condition of the fortifications, and what number of them, if any, can be dispensed with.'"

"In compliance with this requirement, the Secretary of War has the honor to transmit to the United States Senate a letter of the Chief of Engineers and the report of the board of engineers for fortifications referred to them.

"Although the problem of defence of our maritime frontier has been greatly changed since the sites of our fortifications were selected many years ago, mainly by joint boards of Army and Navy officers, the reasons governing their selection in a greater or less degree still exist.

"In the late war, although the enemy was not a maritime one, it was found to be necessary not only to acquire and to fortify new sites within and adjacent to the harbors covered by our works of fortification, but to fortify harbors which had not theretofore been included in our system of defence, and it seems likely that in any future war with a maritime power the list of harbors to be fortified will be still further increased.

"Guided by this experience it would seem to be unadvisable to relinquish any of the sites belonging to our present maritime defences.

"ROBERT T. LINCOLN, Secretary of War."

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, December 5, 1881."

"The President pro tempore of the United States Senate:

"The Secretary of War has the honor to transmit to the United States Senate a copy of a report of Brigadier-General Nelson A. Miles, commanding Department of the Columbia, dated September, 1881, of an inspection of Forts Coeur d'Alene and Colville and Camp Spokane, Washington Territory, with an indorsement thereon of the General of the Army, in which he recommends that a specific appropriation of \$40,000 be asked for to build a permanent military post in Northern Washington Territory, to replace old Fort Colville, now in decay.

"This fort is necessary for the protection of the frontier settlements east of the great plain of the Columbia River, and the appropriation of the sum asked for by the General of the Army is respectfully recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress.

"ROBERT T. LINCOLN, Secretary of War."

A letter was also received from the Secretary of War, stating the circumstances which had compelled him to hire additional offices for the force of the Surgeon-General's office, and asking that he be specially authorized to pay for the hire of the building, and to hire a building for the accommodation of the additional clerks authorized by an act of Congress.

The Secretary of War sent a letter also, transmitting plans and estimates of the proposed new buildings at Fort Apache, Arizona; cost, \$13,928.44. The present quarters located there are nothing but log huts.

Another communication from the Secretary of War transmits a letter of the Adjutant-General, asking for the passage of an act to change the name of 2d Lieut. Charles Alton Howard, 9th regiment of cavalry, to Henry Budlong. Lieut. Howard enlisted in the army under an assumed name, Budlong being his proper name.

Senator Logan presented to the Senate the petition of James T. Clarke, 23d Infantry, praying that he be placed on the retired list of the Army, with pay, on account of disability.

Mr. Cockrell presented a petition of A. Wickham, Colonel, 2d regiment, National Guard of Missouri, and others, praying for amendments to the existing militia law. A petition to a similar effect appears elsewhere.

Mr. Miller, of California, presented the petition of ex-Post Chaplain Chas. M. Blake, praying for his restoration to the Army and for arrears of compensation. He claims that during a temporary aberration of the mind he addressed a communication to the Secretary of War, tendering his resignation, which was accordingly accepted.

Mr. Call presented a memorial of citizens of the State of Florida, in favor of the appointment of Frank Jordan, of Jacksonville, in that State, to a lieutenantancy of the Navy, and to his being placed upon the retired list; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced and referred to the Military and Naval Committees, and to the Committee on Pensions:

S. 12, by Mr. McPherson: To establish and equalize the grades and regulate appointments and promotions in the Marine Corps.

Sections 1 and 2 provide for one brigadier-general commandant, 3 colonels, 3 lieut. colonels, 6 majors, 25 captains, 25 first and 25 second lieutenants: *Provided*, That the commissions of officers now in the Marine Corps shall not be vacated by this act.

Sec. 3. That the adjutant and inspector, the paymaster, and the quartermaster of the Marine Corps after thirty years' service shall have the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and after forty years' service the rank of colonel; and assistant quartermasters after twenty years' service, ten of which shall have been in the quartermaster's department of said corps, shall have the rank of major.

Sec. 4. The senior marine officer of a fleet to be "fleet marine officer" with the rank and pay of the next highest grade.

Sec. 5. Appointments of second lieutenants to be in equal proportions, as near as may be, from graduates of the Military and Naval Academies and by selection after examination by a board from meritorious non-commissioned officers of Marines.

Sec. 6. Commandant to be selected from line officers of twenty years' service or more.

Sec. 7. Other promotions to be by seniority.

Sec. 8. Adjutant, inspector, and paymaster to be selected from line officers of twenty years' service or more; promotion to quartermaster to be by seniority, and assistant quartermasters to be selected from line officers of fifteen years' service or more.

Sec. 9. Physical examination to precede promotion, except in the case provided by sec. 1494, R. S.

Sec. 10. That no officer below the grade of major shall be promoted to a higher grade on the active list of the Marine Corps until his mental, moral, and professional fitness to perform all his duties, both at sea and on shore, has been established to the satisfaction of a board of examining officers appointed by the President and subject to the provisions of law applicable to like boards and examinations in the Navy: *Provided*, That any officer of the Marine Corps on the active list below the grade of major who, upon examination for promotion, is not found professionally qualified, shall be suspended from promotion for one year, with corresponding loss of date, when he shall be re-examined, and in case of his failure upon such re-examination he shall be dropped from the service: *And provided further*, That any officer of said corps who, upon examination for promotion, is not found morally qualified shall be dropped from the service; and, at the discretion of the President, such officer may be allowed one year's pay.

Senate 15, by Mr. McPherson: That appointments to fill vacancies in the offices of adjutant and inspector, and of Paymaster of the Marine Corps, shall be made by selection from the captains of the line on the active list, and a vacancy occurring in the office of quartermaster of said corps shall hereafter be filled by promotion from the assistant quartermasters on the active list according to seniority, and appointments to fill vacancies in the office of assistant quartermaster shall be made by selection from the 1st lieutenants of the line on the active list.

Sec. 2. That the adjutant and inspector, the quartermaster and the paymaster of the Marine Corps, after thirty years' service, shall have the rank of lieutenant colonel, and after forty years' service the rank of colonel; and assistant quartermasters, after twenty years' service, ten of which shall have been in the quartermaster's department of said corps, shall have the rank of major.

S. 65, by Mr. Vest: A bill to regulate the promotion of midshipmen and cadet engineers, and establish the grade of sub-assistant engineer in the Navy: That so much of section 1363, R. S., as limits the number of line officers on the active list in the grade of ensign to 100, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. That midshipmen after one year from the date of their appointments may be promoted to the grade of ensign, subject to the examinations required by law.

Sec. 3. That so much of section 1390, R. S., as limits the number of officers on the active list in the grade of (second) assistant engineer to 100, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. That the grade of sub-assistant engineer be, and is hereby, established in the Engineer Corps of the Navy; and sub-assistant engineers shall have the relative rank of midshipmen and the pay provided by section 1556, R. S., for "cadet engineers after their final academic examination and until warranted as assistant engineers."

Sec. 5. That when cadet engineers shall have passed successfully the final graduating examination at the conclusion of the prescribed course of instruction at the Naval Academy, and two years of service on naval steamers, they shall receive appointments as sub-assistant engineers, and shall take rank according to their proficiency, as shown by the order of their merit at date of such graduation.

Sec. 6. That sub-assistant engineers after one year from the date of their appointments may be promoted to the grade of assistant engineer, subject to the examinations required by law.

Senate 104, by Mr. Cameron: That so much of section 8 of the act of June 18, 1878, which prohibits the allowance of or commutation for fuel to commissioned officers, and provides that fuel may be furnished to officers of the Army by the Quartermaster's Department for the actual use of such officers only, according to the regulations now in existence, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 2. That from and after the passage of this act fuel shall be issued to officers of the Army in accordance with the Army regulations in force in 1877; *Provided*, That no allowance for commutation of fuel shall be made to officers, and all surplus fuel held by officers shall be returned to the quartermaster.

Senate 131, by Mr. Saulsbury: That all officers of the Navy who are now on, or may hereafter be placed on, the retired list, if under sixty-two years of age, shall, once every current year, be granted, at their request, an examination by a board of medical officers of the Navy, as to present ability to perform duty; and if the retired officer be found so qualified, the President of the United States is thereupon authorized to nominate him to the Senate for transfer to his former place on the active list of the Navy.

S. 13, authorizing the name of Wm. D. Whiting to be placed on the retired list of the Navy, with the rank and retired pay of a Commodore, as though he had been promoted to the said grade prior to his retirement.

S. 14, by Mr. McPherson, authorizes the restoration of Capt. Thomas G. Corbin, retired, to the active list of the Navy, to take rank next after Rear Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson, with restitution of the difference of pay which will thus become due him for the time he has been on the retired list.

S. 58, by Mr. Logan, to appoint William H. Gill a military storekeeper in the Quartermaster's Department, with the same grade and rank he would have held had he remained continuously in service.

S. 69, by Mr. Voorhees, to reinstate Capt. and Bvt. Lieut.-Col. Charlie Boyd, lately of U. S. A., who was wholly retired from the service on the 23d day of March, 1879, and to retire him in the grade of Captain as of the date he was wholly retired, charging him with all extra pay and allowances paid him at that time.

S. 83, by Mr. Beck (by request), to pay 1st Lieut. Frank P. Gross, U. S. A., the value of the property lost by the burning of his quarters at Fort Clark, April 19, 1869.

S. 93, by Mr. Hawley, granting a pension of \$50 a month to the widow of Brig.-Gen. James W. Ripley, deceased, late Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A.

S. 96, by Mr. Vest, that in view of the long and faithful services of Capt. and Bvt. Col. Joseph Conrad, of the 11th Infantry, his total disability by reason of gunshot wounds received in the line of duty and action, while holding the commission of a Colonel at the time he was wounded, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to place that officer on the retired list of the Army as a Colonel, with the pay and emoluments of a retired officer of that grade.

S. 99, by Mr. Cameron, to appoint Edward H. Leib, late captain 5th United States Cavalry, to the grade and rank in the Army he would have held had he not been dismissed; and on account of his disabilities, incurred in the line of duty, the said Leib shall be placed upon the retired list of the Army without regard to the limit fixed by law: *Provided*, That the said Leib shall receive no pay except from the date of appointment under this act, nor any pension from and after his full retirement as provided herein.

S. 100, by Mr. Cameron, authorizing the restoration of the name of Thomas H. Carpenter, late captain 17th U. S. Infantry, to the rolls of the Army, and providing that he be placed on the list of retired officers.

S. 106, granting a pension of \$50 per month to Mrs. Elizabeth S. M. Finley, widow of Clement A. Finley, late Surgeon-General, U. S. A., and pay her from Sept. 8, 1879.

S. 110, by Mr. Miller, to allow Benj. C. Bampton, P. Asst. Eng., U. S. Navy, any checkages or suspensions made against him on account of his pay; and that thereafter his pay shall be fifty per centum only of the sea-pay grade or rank held by him at the time of retirement.

S. 115, by Mr. Frye, to appoint George A. Stevens to the same relative position on the Navy Register occupied by him for nineteen years.

S. 132, for correcting an error in section 1583 of the Revised Statutes, in reference to the pay of retired officers of the Navy.

S. 156, introduced by Mr. Harrison, authorized an allowance for over payment, not exceeding \$2,000, to Major Jacob E. Burbank, late paymaster, U. S. A.

S. 175, by Mr. Vest, asking that D. T. Kirby, late capt. and 1st col., U. S. A., be appointed to a captaincy in the Army.

S. 182, Mr. Miller appoints Alfred Hedberg, late captain, 15th Infantry, a captain of infantry in the Army, without pay, for time he was out of service.

S. 188, Mr. McPherson asks \$20,000 for a monument on the battle field of Monmouth.

S. 189, by Mr. Jones, for the relief of the heirs of Gen. Count de Pulaski.

S. 190, by Mr. Dawes, for the appointment of McNally, the present Chief Clerk of the Ordnance Department, an Ordnance Storekeeper in the Ordnance Department of the Army.

S. 194, by Mr. Platt, asks that \$915.87 be paid Cyrus C. Clark, late Additional Paymaster in the Army, for money lost by him in the discharge of his duty.

S. 197, by Mr. Rollins, appoints Greenleaf Cilley, Commander on retired list of the Navy, to a Captain in the active list.

S. 210, by Mr. Farley, appoints Edward Byrne, late Capt. 10th regiment of cavalry, a Captain of Cavalry in the U. S. A., to take effect as soon as a vacancy occurs.

S. 221, by Mr. Garland, authorizing the retirement of Lieut. Frank Jordan, U. S. N.

S. 229 and 233, by Mr. Call, granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war.

S. 237, by Mr. Logan, to correct the record of Col. and Bvt. Major-Gen. B. H. Grierson, U. S. A., Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Gen. B. M. Prentiss, U. S. V.

S. 254, by Mr. McMillan, for relief of Major Wm. M. Maynard, Paymaster U. S. A.

S. 268, by Mr. Davis, authorizing the payment of prize money to officers of Farragut's fleet for the destruction of the enemy's vessel in April, 1862.

S. 303, by Mr. Anthony, asking for relief of Med. Director John Thornley.

S. —, by Mr. Cockrell, to extend the time for filing claims for horses and equipments lost by officers and enlisted men in the service of the United States and other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. —, by Mr. Cockrell, to amend certain sections of the Revised Statutes. It provides that every officer or soldier who served in the Military or Naval service of the United States during the recent rebellion for ninety days, was honorably discharged, and, in case of death, his widow and minor children shall be entitled to 160 acres of public land not otherwise reserved or appropriated. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

S. R. 4, by Mr. Beck, authorizes the appointment of Col. Thomas L. Crittenden a Brigadier-General in the U. S. A., and to place his name on the retired list.

NAVY DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

REPORT OF ADMIRAL C. R. F. RODGERS.

The last report of Admiral Rodgers as an officer on the retired list is one on the Naval Academy. Narrating the events of the year, the Admiral says:

"The change that has been made in sending all the cadets to sea every year, and in giving them at the end of the summer cruise a month's leave, is an improvement upon the old system, except in two particulars: the cost of fitting out and manning so many vessels; and, secondly, in inability of many of cadets to incur the expense of going on leave, paying for civilians' clothes and travelling expenses—an expense that those who have not private resources are little prepared to encounter, and by which they are tempted to incur debt."

Describing the measures taken to break up hazing, the Admiral says: "So effective were these steps that, before any testimony was taken by the Court, all the cadets of the 2d, 3d, and 4th classes hastened to pledge their word of honor that while at the Naval Academy they would never haze, maltreat, harass, render ridiculous, subject to indignities, or in any way molest the cadets of the 4th class. Such pledges are always kept, and may be implicitly relied upon. The 1st class never joins in hazing. When the new cadets arrive next year they will find every cadet at the Naval Academy thus pledged, and the succession of hazing is therefore broken."

Continuing, he says:

The professors and officers at the Naval Academy are able and zealous, and are very successful in their methods and instruction. I cannot speak too highly of their ability and devotion. The country, always anxious to foster the education of its people, has good reason to be satisfied with its Naval Academy, to which Congress has been most liberal and considerate. As an old officer, I am very proud when I have the opportunity to show it to officers from other countries.

At present, in addition to the Cadet Midshipmen, we have one hundred Cadet Engineers at this institution. In my opinion, the number, both of Cadet Midshipmen and Cadet Engineers, might be advantageously decreased. We have now in the Navy nearly two hundred young gentlemen who have passed successfully through the Academic course of four years, have completed their studies at this school, and are awaiting the promotion to the grade of Ensign, the lowest commissioned grade—a grade attained by the cadets at West Point in four years—but for which some of the naval aspirants who finished their course at Annapolis last June, must wait for at least eight years longer, twelve years after their admission to this establishment. The average age of the ten lowest of these young officers who will be the last promoted, is at this moment twenty-two years. Under our present system, this number of Midshipmen will increase every year; a sorry sight of an ever-increasing number of graduates waiting with hope long deferred for promotion to the lowest grade of commissioned officers. We shall, also, under the present system, graduate every year many more Cadet Engineers than will supply the annual waste of their corps.

I therefore respectfully renew the suggestions I made four years ago, and I venture to make them in the same words I used at that time, in my annual report, dated 13th November, 1877.

I would respectfully recommend that either the number of cadet appointments be largely decreased, or that a new system be adopted which would produce far better results than the one now in force. I would suggest that some able actuary be found to calculate the annual waste of the Navy, both of the live and of the engineer corps; and further, that he should compute how many cadets should each year enter the second class to supply that waste, and to keep the number of officers in the lower commissioned grades of the Navy always full.

This table could be made more easily than the tables of the life insurance companies, and might be rearranged every five or ten years. The number of cadets for the second class being thus decided, admission to it should be the prize, for which all entering the Naval Academy should compete during the first two years of their novitiate. Those who failed to win the prizes might graduate at the end of their first two years, and return to their homes with an honorable diploma, and would well repay the country for the cost of their training by carrying to every Congressional district in the land the habit of discipline, the traditions of military life, and a practical knowledge of the use of arms, which would make them invaluable in the organization of volunteer regiments, whenever the country found occasion to call its citizens to arms.

There is a subtle power in military discipline which cannot be readily defined, but which gives to those who have learned to obey a great capacity to command with ease and with ready acceptance. Under this system no cadet need be found deficient, except for grave misconduct, or for contumacious and inexcusable neglect of study.

All countries are following the example of the United States, in raising their standard of naval education; for all the world begins to recognize that a scientific training is highly desirable in those who are to command the ships of war of to day and of the future, with their new engines of destruction, their complicated machinery, and their novelties of structure. When I entered the Navy, the wooden line-of-battle ship—a short ship, easily handled under canvas—was the highest type of a fighting vessel. Its guns were weak and of small calibre, having upon them no sights worthy of the name; the powder was poor; flint-locks were used; the whole ordnance equipment was very bad; there were no torpedoes, no rifled cannon, no steam engines, no armor, nor any of those extraordinary provisions of strength such as foreign ironclads now exhibit, to enable them to endure the shock of battle, and the terrible strain to which their own machinery subjects them when they are driven by it at their greatest speed.

The education given at the Naval Academy lays a foundation upon which the graduates of this school may build the highest professional education. It gives them the keys by which they may unlock the mysteries of ship-building, and ordnance and gunnery, and all the intricacies involved in the torpedo system; and at the same time it trains them to the use of all arms; it exercises their muscles so as to develop the manliest habit, and during four years practical work as "topmen," it teaches them the duty of a private seaman, a training that was not given to the naval youth of my day, and which, to my mind, gives to our graduates a great advantage, by enabling them to sympathize with those whom they are to command, from having themselves performed a private seaman's duty both aloft and at the guns.

There is, naturally, great complaint now, from the disappointed friends of cadets who have been too idle to profit by the opportunities given them here, or, in some rare cases,

perhaps too dull. It is my carefully considered belief that any lad, of even a little less than average ability, can complete successfully the course of studies here, if he will study faithfully and diligently. Those of more brilliant capacity can attain the same result, with a very moderate amount of study. To take honors at the school, requires both capacity and hard work. The Government offers to its young men at the Naval Academy an honorable career and an excellent education at the country's cost, and it demands from them, only, that they shall not be dull, idle, unfaithful, or vicious. The professors and officers are uniformly desirous to graduate as large a class as possible; they are ready to give all the assistance in their power, and it is, of course, a matter of anxiety to the Academic Board, to avoid the great concern its members feel when witnessing the disappointment of parents and friends, caused by the failure of those, whom they had hoped had secured an honorable calling.

It is sometimes claimed that the course of instruction here is too severe. I venture to give it as my opinion that such is not the case, and I think that if the demands of the course were largely decreased, we should have no more graduates. As the demand decreased, the effort of the student would diminish; for it is now not the love of learning, but the fear of failure to enter the Navy that prompts the majority to exertion; and with the larger number, the effort is to do as little, instead of as much, as possible.

It is sometimes objected that we lay too much stress upon the study of mathematics; that the cadets are not needed as mathematicians, but as sea-officers. I know of no study that will so carefully train the mind to quick, clear thought, and to the ready application of principles, as the study of pure and applied mathematics. The course of mathematics here leads directly to those principles of physics and to the scientific knowledge which has now become essential to the sea-officer who would fully understand the engines of war committed to his care. He must still be a seaman, but a scientific seaman, and his science and mental training will in no degree detract from his nautical skill.

The instruction in seamanship at this school seems to me excellent, for it is very practical, enabling the cadets to do the duty of a seaman aloft and to do it well; to steer; to heave the lead; to bend and unbend the sails; to send up and down the different spars; and as officers of the watch to handle the ship under canvas. During three months of every year the cadet midshipmen make a practice cruise in the *Constellation* and *Dale*, the lower classes doing the duty of topmen, while the first classmen are officers of the deck.

I was brought up in the old Navy, so called; I am familiar with the new system; and I know perfectly well that no midshipman of my day ever acquired in four years as much of purely naval training as is given to their successors of this generation at this school, in the same length of time. In my later commands I have been much associated aloft, with graduates of the Naval Academy serving as watch officers, and I desire to assert that as seamen they are in no respect inferior to the sea-officers with whom I served forty years ago, and in the other branches of professional knowledge they are greatly superior.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

The Chief of the Bureau, Admiral Nichols, asks \$5,000 for the improvement of the water supply of the Portsmouth yard, which, with the \$5,000 already judiciously expended, will be nearly or quite enough. The amount allotted to this yard during the past year, while totally inadequate to its requirements, seems to have been so judiciously expended that no very great deterioration has occurred.

Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.—The buildings and public works have been as well cared for as the appropriation would allow. All require more or less repairing; some very extensive repairs, notably the machine shop of steam engineering, a large and expensive building, in which is some of the finest machinery in the country. The workshop for the Department of Yards and Docks is simply disgraceful. It is a matter of surprise that the department which has erected and fitted the fine buildings in this yard should have been able to do its work in its tumble-down old wooden structure, inadequate and inconvenient in its arrangement, dangerous to the employees and to surrounding property from its liability to take fire, leaky in every part, impossible to be repaired, tottering and decrepit from age.

The machine shop of steam engineering is in need of very extensive repairs; owing to faulty plan and imperfect construction, it has become, to a certain extent, inefficient and dangerous. The wharves are all in a more or less bad condition, and some of them must be rebuilt. A new caisson is imperatively needed for the dry dock. It is proposed to build a new caisson and dispense with the swinging gates, now disused for several years.

The underground water service pipes in this yard are a constant cause of anxiety, a source of great waste, and a very serious annual expense for repairs. Officers' quarters L. M. N. and O. are in such bad condition from age and general decay that any slight repairs put upon them would be money thrown away. The sewerage system is also very defective, and as a sanitary measure should be perfected, but to do this would necessarily involve rendering the lower part of the houses uninhabitable, and it is therefore strongly recommended that the much-needed repairs on the houses be made, and both works go on together. A special amount is asked for this purpose. A cart shed is a pressing necessity. It is very desirable that the system of grading and paving should be extended and the railroad facilities increased.

Naval Station, New London, Conn.—At this station but little has been done except in building an extension to store house No. 3. This extension is virtually completed. The building is a substantial one story edifice of one room, 181.6'x40', admirably adapted to the purposes of a drill room, or hospital for the use of the training ships of the Navy, and may be made available as a store house, if needed for that purpose. On a recent visit to this station, I was strongly impressed with its advantages as a site for an important naval station. Situated on the left bank of the Thames river, five or six miles from its mouth, with deep water along its entire front, the ground sloping back from the river's edge, a dry gravelly soil, interspersed with the best of granite for building purposes, it seems to possess all the advantages for the making of a first class yard. Very little has been done towards its development in this direction, the erection of a few buildings of an unsubstantial character, and a small wharf, being all that has been accomplished. The wharf is fast going to decay and needs constant repairs. Whatever use is to be made of this property, it is manifest that its entire length should be faced with a quay wall, in 18 to 20 feet of water, and this should be the first work undertaken, not only for the protection of the shore, but for the formation of a space in which to deposit the material, which must be removed from the surface in establishing building sites. I have asked for an appropriation for the commencement of this work, and I think it would be a wise measure to appropriate \$200,000 annually to carry it to completion. In connection with this station, it will be well to look to the possibilities of the future. The property comprised in the two Navy-yards at New York and

Boston is, year by year, becoming more and more valuable for commercial purposes. Pressure has been brought to bear upon the Government to force a relinquishment of these properties. It is not unreasonable to suppose that, under the fostering care of Congress, our shipping and commercial interests will be greatly enlarged, and the demand for wharf and warehouse room at these two important cities, will be so great that the pressure upon the Government may not be resisted. Situated nearly midway between those two seaports, and with every advantage for creating a first class yard, would it not be the part of wisdom to recognize the possibilities, and commence the work that will eventually make of New London the largest Navy-yard in the country?

Navy-yard, New York.—The requirements of this yard are great, and the best has been done the past year that could be done with the totally inadequate appropriation. Its capacity for work is excellent, but its means are inadequate. First in the way of importance, in the way of improvement in this yard, is dredging, very little assistance being given by the tides in keeping a channel open, and the rapid current of the East river depositing matter and continually shoaling the water.

Added to this are the deposit from two city sewers, which empty their contents into the Navy-yard water front. The condition of the water front is now such as to absolutely require that a large amount of dredging shall be done without delay. I have asked an appropriation for this purpose, and if it could be made available at once, it would be a very great advantage, as it is only in fall and spring that the work can be prosecuted, on account of the sanitary laws. The sewers referred to above are injurious to health, injurious to public property in their vicinity, and exceedingly offensive. It is proposed to tap the present main sewer, near its point of intersection with the smaller one, and from this point to run a sewer through the yard to a point on the East River, where its contents will be discharged into the rapid current of that river, and effectually carried away. The building of this sewer will very materially diminish the shoaling, and lessen the annual amount of dredging. An estimate is made for this work, and it is earnestly urged.

An appropriation is asked for a new caisson for the dry dock—very much needed. It is proposed to build a new caisson, thoroughly repairing the old one, and dispense entirely with the use of the swinging gates. The same trouble exists at this yard that is manifest in the other older yards, viz.: the almost utter lack of facilities of storage, work-shops, etc., pertaining to the Department of Yards and Docks. It is now sadly in need of a place of storage for building materials and all the plant that is used in carrying on its work. An estimate is made for this; also for a new fireproof paint shop on the present site of an old wooden building, dilapidated and irreparable, except at great cost, and whose floors are so sodden with oil as to be a constant source of danger of a conflagration; also to commence the work of repairing the cob-dock. There are many other objects of prime importance to which attention might be called, but in asking for the funds for the works specified and for the care of the yard, I have gone to the limit of my courage. A vast amount of money is needed to make any impression upon the ruins.

Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.—The funds allotted to this yard have been scarcely sufficient to keep the buildings in repair and the roads in a decently passable condition, and as very little in the way of erecting buildings has been done, until there is land on which to erect them, no appropriation is asked for the purpose. An appropriation for the landing wharf at 15th street is asked for. The amount asked for dredging is absolutely necessary, not only for the preservation of the Back channel or basin, but for filling up the surface of the island to grade, so that it may have time to settle and haul before buildings are erected. The completion of the Belgian pavement on Broad street is important and should be completed.

Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.—The appropriation has been judiciously expended, and the public buildings, etc., are in as good condition as could be expected. A new machine shop for ordnance is very much needed, the present one being dangerous. As there is no dry dock at the yard, the necessity for increasing the capacity of the marine railway is apparent. Appropriations are asked for under the head of dredging, embracing screws and a steam tug. The channel from the Potomac to the yard has been gradually shoaling for many years, and is now almost impassable for vessels carrying 16 feet. Unless the matter receives early attention the navy yard will be cut off from water communication except by flat-boats. Much of the deposit removed can be used for filling to the grade the land proposed to be purchased for the west extension of the yard. The recommendation is renewed for the purchase of square 863, and an estimate presented.

Navy-yard, Norfolk.—The two timber sheds are substantially completed. An appropriation is asked for continuance of the repairs of the Quay wall. The chief says: "This yard is one of the most important on the Atlantic coast, and its capacity for usefulness should be largely increased. Among the improvements that should be made are those embraced in these estimates, as also the establishment of a wet dock for timber at St. Helena, an additional dry dock, and the extension of the present one. The importance of this yard cannot be over estimated. Work can be carried on there with rare exceptions, every working day in the year. Its central location makes it a convenient focus of all supplies of materials, etc., for carrying on the business of a first-class establishment, and it should be built up to the full extent of its capacity."

Navy-yard, Pensacola.—Work on two buildings for Construction and Yards and Docks Departments progressing. Two sections of an iron floating dock, built some two years ago, were sunk in the basin to prevent their injury against its granite walls, are now pumped out and placed upon the beach, and are being put in order. The remaining two sections are still at Chester, Pa., and arrangements have been made for towing them to Pensacola in the spring. A caisson for the entrance of the basin is now under construction at the Pensacola yard, and will be finished in ample time to receive the two sections in the spring, and thus obviate the necessity and save the expense of hauling them out on the beach. An estimate is asked for to complete and fit these four sections for service. This floating dry-dock, to be of practical use for any but very moderate sized vessels, requires two additional sections. Estimates and plans for these additional sections are being made, and will be submitted in a supplementary report.

Regarding the quay wall, the original estimate cost of which was \$1,862,000, it is of doubtful expediency to finish the portion already commenced if there is no immediate prospect of continuing the entire work. The plant which was in use in connection with that work, has disappeared, from decay, etc., and it is recommended that a board be appointed to determine what is best to be done about this wall. An estimate is submitted for a small sum to put another story on four small buildings used for officers' quarters; also for improving the defective sewerage and for water works. It is thought bored wells can be advantageously used. A boring apparatus has been sent to the yard, and money is asked for the purpose of testing it. An estimate is submitted for the purpose of adding to the

present facilities of railroad tracks. The Chief of the Bureau says: "This being the only Navy-yard on the Gulf coast of the United States near the live oak region, and with an inexhaustible supply of pine timber almost at its doors, it has great advantages as a building yard for wooden ships, and will be a very important one, as a repairing station, when its dry-dock is completed. It is worthy of special consideration."

Naval Station, Key West.—The buildings here are of a character to require constant care and attention, and a reasonable sum is asked for to care for them in the coming fiscal year. Plans and estimates have been made for an iron wharf, and arrangements are now being made to have the work contracted for.

Mare Island, Cal.—The completion of the stone dry-dock is strongly urged, and an appropriation of \$600,000 is asked, to be made immediately available. The commandant of the yard says: "The coffer dam has stood nine years, and whenever the inner slope is disturbed, in order to build the gateway, it will be absolutely necessary to have the masonry completed during the dry months of one season, and for this purpose \$350,000 will be required; and as an imperative requisite the money must be made available in March, instead of July, giving us seven dry working months, instead of four. It will not be a safe matter to attack the coffer dam during the rainy season. The importance of this work so far exceeds all others in this yard, and the necessity of its completion is so great, that I cannot too earnestly urge upon the department the importance of inducing Congress to appropriate at least half a million dollars for this object, to be applied during the years 1882-83, and made available in March, 1882." This recommendation is warmly approved.

The nature of the soil at this yard is such that in the wet season the unpaved roads are almost impassable, thus adding very greatly to the difficulty and expense of teaming and the wear and tear upon cattle and vehicles. The reservoir, called "Lake Roger," can be made capacious enough, at a comparatively small expense, to supply the entire yard, and render it independent of the Vallejo Water Works, to which \$5,000 a year is now paid. This latter source of supply is precarious, there being but one small pipe between the yard and the opposite shore, liable at any time to serious damage, and indeed to total destruction. This appropriation is asked, as also that for the extension of the coal wharf. This being the only Navy-yard on the Pacific coast, should be liberally dealt with, in order to bring it up to a first-class standard.

Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.—On the 1st of July, 1880, there were 15 officers, 30 attendants, and 179 beneficiaries on the rolls of the asylum. The building is now occupied to its fullest capacity, and the time has arrived when it is absolutely necessary to provide accommodation for the increased and increasing numbers of worn out, faithful servants who are applying for the benefits and privileges of the institution, and in whose behalf the faith of the nation has been pledged. While the law limits the admission to the asylum of those who have served 20 years, the claims of those who have become disabled by wounds or injuries received in service during the war of the rebellion, cannot be ignored, and the inmates are now largely made up of this class. It is reasonable to suppose that this class will be largely augmented, as men who performed gallant services during the war become superannuated. I have made an estimate for the construction of a building in the rear of the present one, which will temporarily relieve the strain upon it. In my opinion the time has come when the question of removal to a more suitable situation should be seriously considered. It seems almost cruel to assign to men who have led active lives, and who have been brought up on board ships, to a residence on the bank of an insignificant, fresh water stream, surrounded by bricks and mortar, and where there is nothing to remind them of their past lives, except an occasional tug boat or canal barge. Their home should be near salt water, where they can look out upon the ocean, and where they can constantly see things that will remind them of the experiences of their youth and of the days of their usefulness. I would, therefore, recommend that some sight should be selected at the entrance of New York harbor, or near New London, where these old servants can see and smell salt water, and see passing vessels. The sale of the present property would realize far more than would be required to purchase a site and erect suitable buildings. The country cannot do too much to render comfortable the few remaining years of these old servants, who have spent their best years in its service, and therefore I have not hesitated to ask liberal appropriations for their comfort and support.

The expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, for this institution amounted to \$58,951.48. The Governor of the asylum submits estimates for the year ending June 30, 1883, amounting to \$90,197, which the Bureau recommends.

Repairs and Preservations.—The Bureau urgently recommends that, in view of the important requirements to be met under this head, the estimate (\$462,000) submitted may be appropriated.

General Maintenance.—The most pressing and necessary expenditures of the different Navy-yards come under this head, such as repairs to fire engines, purchase of horses and oxen, and maintenance of masts, carts and tools, telegrams, coal, water, and gas, incidental labor, pay of watchmen, cleaning yards and care of buildings, purchase and care of machinery of every description, rents, etc., and all sundry expenses. The amount (\$490,000) submitted is obvious, and earnestly recommended.

Contingent.—The sum of \$30,000 required is to meet unforeseen emergencies that may arise, and which call for immediate outlay that has not been estimated for. The appropriation is a small but most necessary one.

General Remarks.—We have on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts nine Navy-yards and stations, and one in the Pacific, and not one of them in its appointments and facilities is worthy to be classed as second rate, when compared to similar establishments in Europe. We have invested in lands and buildings called Navy-yards, the sum of about \$60,000,000, for the care, preservation and maintenance of which there was appropriated last year the sum of \$740,000; less than 2 per cent. of the capital invested. For many years past the amounts appropriated for maintenance and care of this vast property have been not only insufficient to keep it in a serviceable condition, but absolutely insufficient to preserve it from decay. The small sum annually appropriated is so divided and subdivided among the nine Navy-yards and stations, that none have enough to meet the actual demands, and in this connection, it is a question whether or not we have too many yards. My own opinion is, that as working yards, some of them may very profitably be dispensed with, keeping in them only an organization which can be speedily enlarged when occasion shall arise. In time of peace the yards at Boston, New York, Norfolk and Pensacola, on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, are all that can possibly be required. I would not do away entirely with the others, but keep them in reserve as it were. I think it is well to look forward to the time when an irresistible pressure will be brought upon the Government by the cities of Boston, New York and Brooklyn for the possession of the land now occupied as Navy-yards in their vicinity. Nearly midway between New York and Boston, viz., at New London, we have a piece of property, presented by the State

of Connecticut, admirably located for the establishment of a first class Navy-yard, and containing within itself a large part of the material necessary to its building up and where money may be very much more advantageously expended than at any other point on the Atlantic coast. Is it not the part of wisdom to realize the necessity of building up this yard, and to lose no time in commencing the work? I would recommend the appointment by the Navy Department of a board of officers to carefully examine the property and make plans for its growth and development into a first class Navy-yard.

These plans being discussed and adopted, the work can be carried on much more rapidly and economically than would be possible without any well matured design.

ESTIMATES.

Portsmouth, N. H.—Improvement of water supply, \$5,000; heating apparatus, \$5,000; gas supply, \$5,000—total, \$15,000.
Boston.—Relaying water pipes, \$25,000; new caisson to dry dock, \$31,000; paving and grading, \$10,000; workshop for yards and docks, \$64,000; rebuilding quarters, \$25,000; new cart shed, \$8,000; ordnance machine shop, \$40,000—total, \$308,000.
New London—Quay wall—\$150,000.

New York.—Storehouse, yards and docks, \$78,930; paint shop, \$19,000; dredging, \$60,000; sewer, \$50,000; cob dock and saluting battery, \$40,000; caisson for dry dock, \$30,000; total, \$317,930.
League Island.—Wharf, foot of 15th street, \$34,000; dredging and filling, \$100,000; completing Broad st. road, \$12,304—total, \$146,304.

Washington.—Ordnance machine shop, \$93,000; dredging channel, \$30,000; marine railway, \$25,000; two dredging scows, \$7,800; steam tug, \$8,000; purchase of square 853, \$12,504—total, \$167,404.

San Francisco.—Extension of quay wall, \$235,000; cistern, \$5,000; chain and cordage store, \$30,000; railroad extension, \$10,000; marine railway, \$100,000; timber shops 34 and 35, \$71,000—total, \$451,000.

Pensacola.—Continuing quay wall, \$100,000; sewerage, \$10,000; raising four cottages, \$24,000; water works, \$5,000; extending railroads, \$5,300; completing four sections dry dock, \$60,000—total, \$304,300.

Mare Island.—Completing iron plating shop, \$3,500; continuation of dry dock, \$600,000; roads and pavements, \$30,000; enlarging reservoir, \$10,000; enlarging coal wharf, \$13,900—total, \$617,400.

The whole estimates of the Bureau amount to \$3,490,913.25, including \$12,700 for clerks, etc., in the Bureau.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

Chief Constructor J. W. Easby's annual report to the Secretary of the Navy is, in substance, as follows:

Appropriated for the fiscal year.....\$1,725,000 00
Amount expended for labor, material, etc.....1,614,419 73

Balance on hand to July 1, 1881.....\$110,590 27
Vessels repaired in the fiscal year 1880-'81.....70
Vessels on the register, exclusive of tugs.....115
In commission and variously employed.....39
In ordinary repairing, or waiting completion or repairs...27
Employed as receiving, practice, store, training, transport, dispatch or stationary vessels.....22
Unit for repairs or completion.....27

The 27 vessels last mentioned are worthless for naval service, but must, nevertheless, be protected from damage by fire or water, and also from loss by depreciation, and for this purpose it is necessary to employ a large number of ship keepers, at an annual expense of over \$30,000. It would, therefore be greatly to the interest of the Government to sell or break up these vessels.

To keep in repair the vessels worth repairing the appropriations for this Bureau for the last four years have been devoted, and experience proves that the amount appropriated annually, viz.: \$1,500,000, is too small for the purpose. I have, therefore, asked for an appropriation of \$2,500,000 for the year ending June 30, 1883; this will enable the Bureau to keep the vessels now in the service in repair, and also to complete the *New York*, now on the stocks in the Brooklyn Navy-yard; the *Mohican*, at the Mare Island Navy-yard, and to erect the turret and pilot-house required for the completion of the monitor *Miantonomoh*, at the League Island Navy-yard.

At the Kittery Navy-yard we have just completed the extensive repairs required on the *Lancaster*. Many modern appliances have been introduced in this ship. The repairs of the *Omaha* have just been commenced at this yard. In the Boston yard the *Hartford* is still under repair, and will be ready for service early in the coming year. In the Brooklyn Navy-yard the repairs of the *Brooklyn* have been completed; she is probably a better ship now than when first completed. In a few months the *Juniata* will be ready for sea. At the League Island Navy-yard the *Ossipee* is undergoing extensive repairs. The *Enterprise* will be ready for sea in a few months. But light repairs have been made to vessels belonging to the North Atlantic Station at the Norfolk Navy-yard.

The *Vandalia* has just been docked and the *Kearsarge* is now in dock under repair. At the Mare Island yard the *Iroquois* and the *Tuscarora* are undergoing repairs. The *Benicia* and *Monongahela* are waiting repairs. It is at this yard that the greatest difficulty is found with the limited appropriation in doing all the work required. In China the work of repairing the *Monocacy* has been completed, and she is now in good condition for service.

The four double turreted monitors, *Terror*, *Puritan*, *Amphitrite*, and *Monadnock*, now in the stocks in private yards, and upon which large sums of money have been expended, are a continued expense to the Bureau as they now are, and I recommend that arrangements be made to have them launched and delivered at the nearest Navy-yards as soon as practicable.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

During the past fiscal year sixty-nine vessels have been wholly or partially equipped at the several Navy-yards and stations, at an expenditure for labor of \$83,094.07, and for material of \$355,807.79; total, \$438,901.86.

The increased estimate asked for under "Appropriation Equipment of Vessels," is rendered absolutely necessary by the constant depletion of the stock on hand, the necessary repairs to the machinery in the working shops, and the increased cost of coal, American and Manila hemp, and much other material.

On account of the disturbed condition of affairs in South America the expenses of maintaining our cruisers on that station were, during the last fiscal year, very much increased.

The Bureau has to reiterate the statement in last year's report, that the transportation of a ship's crew of 200 men from San Francisco, via Panama, to New York costs \$13,000, and if a vessel is to be manned at Mare Island, the Bureau, in almost every case, is obliged to send out a crew at the same rate of transportation. The expense of transportation of a crew for a single vessel, would be \$26,000; hence the necessity of an increase under above appropriation is obvious, independent of the many other accruing expenses from time to time under the said appropriation which cannot previously be estimated.

Coal.—There has been purchased at home and abroad 35,244 tons of coal, costing, including freight, \$340,539.58.

During the past fiscal year a coaling station was established on the island of Tutuila, one of the Samoan Group, at an expenditure of about \$40,000, including the cost of 2,200 tons of coal and its transportation to that island. On account of the unsettled condition of affairs at those islands, it was considered essential to have at least one of our cruisers visit them frequently, hence the necessity of establishing this coaling station. In this connection I respectfully suggest that a coaling station be established in Magdalena Bay, L. C., to take the place of the one now existing at La Paz, L. C., in the Gulf of California. This bay is one of the finest sheets of water on the west coast of America, and a station could be established there at a trifling expense. I would suggest that the commander-in-chief of that station be instructed to examine into the matter and report the result with recommendations. There should likewise be established at least one other coaling station about midway between Magdalena Bay and Panama.

As much inconvenience exists at the several Navy-yards and stations in coaling ships calling there for coal and supplies, I have submitted an estimate of \$80,000 for the building of eight iron coal barges of 200 tons capacity each, with steam-hoisting arrangements. A vessel arriving at New York in want of coal, etc., is obliged to go to the Navy-yard, which is always attended with more or less risk as well as expense. The U. S. S. *Josco* was turned over to this Bureau some years since, to be used as a coal barge for supplying vessels calling at the New York station for coal; after having been satisfactorily employed for a number of years, the vessel was condemned as unfit for repairs, and has since sunk alongside the yard.

The same inconvenience may be said to exist at most of the other stations.

At the Norfolk Station, when a ship arrives at Hampton Roads, she is obliged to go to the Navy-yard for coal and other supplies, at an expense of pilotage both ways, and a considerable risk of getting on shore. These barges should be kept constantly filled with coal to supply ships calling at the several stations for this purpose. The Bureau believes that this outlay would in the end prove to be economical, and that these barges would pay for themselves in a short time, thus obviating the constant necessity of chartering barges and schooners. Experiments are still being made as regards the best quality of coal for steaming purposes from mines in various parts of the country.

Recruiting.—There were 7,974 men and boys in the service on June 30, 1881—990 of them holding continuous service certificates. During the past fiscal year 4,519 men and 751 boys have been enlisted, of which number 434 re-enlisted under "honorable discharges" and "continuous service certificates."

The conduct reports from cruising vessels continue to show an excellent condition of the morale of the enlisted men. I would again recommend that Congress make some special legislation for the men employed on vessels of the Coast Survey, the Fish Commission, and the practice vessels of the Naval Academy, as the number required for them very materially cripples the effective force of the Navy.

(Contributed to the Army and Navy Journal.)

LYMAN GREENLEAF SPALDING, LIEUT. U. S. N.

WEEKS have passed into months since the sudden death of this young and admirable officer, but still to his afflicted family come frequent expressions, even from distant regions of the world, of the sense of a great personal loss. These unanimous messages shall serve now as a foundation for a few words of tender eulogy, without necessitating us to call exclusively upon our own fond memories of the dead.

Born New Year's day, 1845, of a family, many of whose members in both branches had for generations devoted themselves to the sea, Lieut. Spalding early felt an inclination toward a sailor's life, and especially for an officer's position in the Navy. From his childhood upward he was brought into constant intercourse with reminiscences of the sea. Thus, he must early have heard of the nautical adventures of his maternal grandfather, Capt. E. G. Parrott, of the merchant service, and once Navy agent at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, as well as of those of his father, Capt. Lyman D. Spalding, of the same town, for many years connected with the merchant service when seamanship was in its prime. Moreover, he would sometimes be told of the sad fate of an uncle who was lost at sea. While finally the occasional return from long voyages around the world of another uncle, the late Rear-Admiral, Enoch Greenleaf Parrott, U. S. Navy, would undoubtedly keep alive his latent inclinations for the sea.

He received a careful public school education in his native town, Portsmouth, N. H., and at the age of sixteen, sadly disappointed in the loss of a promised cadetship at the Naval Academy, he was appointed captain's clerk to Rear Admiral (then Commander) Parrott, on board the U. S. S. *Augusta*. For a year he performed acceptable duty in this position, and moreover learned from his uncle a great deal of practical seamanship which later was of great benefit to him. He was present at the capture of Port Royal, as well as at the several skirmishes along the southern coast. It was during this blockading duty off Charleston that he began to be called "Duke" (from his tall stature and commanding ways), a title by which he was everywhere thereafter known.

In 1862, he received from President Lincoln, an appointment "at Large," to the Naval Academy, then situated at Newport, R. I. Nineteen years later, nearly to a day, he lost his life at the same place. The four years at the Academy were well spent; with patient study of the numerous branches, he gained an average position in mathematics and ordnance, a high grade in seamanship, geography, and languages. At the end of the course he was allowed to resign, diploma in hand. This perfect specimen of manhood was declared, without an expert examination, to be unfit for duty: a decree by the superintendent, based upon the false information of a classmate. How often, since his death, we have wished that he had accepted this insult without a murmur, or attempt at restoration. But it was not to be, he must press onward to his fate.

With all sorts of outlooks for regaining the position of which he had been deprived, Lieut. Spalding spent the next five years in waiting patiently for justice. During this time, however, he was not idle, but in teaching school, in reading law, in attending medical lectures, and finally in railroad surveying in Michigan, he was gaining energy of mind, strengthening an already stalwart frame, and adding day by day to his long list of true and devoted friends. In 1871, Congress reversed the decree of the authorities at the Naval Academy, and as master he resumed his duties in the Navy. In these he made rapid strides despite his loss in practical seamanship by five years of life on land. In this deficiency, however, he was greatly assisted by the wise and frequent letters of his father, a capital sailor, trained to his work before the days of steam.

Two full cruises of more than three years each, were all that were to be allotted to Lieut. Spalding. The first was to Zanzibar (in connection with an Anglo-French expedition to abolish the slave trade), the East Indies, China and Japan, in the U. S. S. *Yantic*. The second in the U. S. S. *Enterprise*,

(1876-1880), included the surveys of the Mississippi and of the Amazon rivers, as well as the grand tour of the Mediterranean and the Baltic. In both of these cruises, especially in the latter, his services were able, and were duly appreciated and commended. There seems, also, to have been a short "along-shore" cruise in the monitor *Canonicus* in 1871. Six months leave of absence were passed in Europe (1880-1881), and then came the end at Newport, whither he went reluctantly though obediently. He hated and despised this contemptible torpedo warfare, and from the moment that he began his studies at the station he felt that the officers were playing with electricity, holding their lives in their hands at every experiment. The one terrible defect in the system we hope to see remedied ere winter passes.

Were we to try to touch the key-note of this short but active life, we should unhesitatingly strike that of obedience; complete, self-sacrificing obedience to duty, to those superior in rank. The liveliest example of this characteristic lies in the fact that during one long cruise Lieut. Spalding was the only officer never under arrest. This, however, did not happen because he carried favor, but because he willed himself to obey without a murmur the slightest whim of those above him. How hard was this task can only be appreciated by one who has been a sailor, and seen and felt what a tyrant a superior officer at sea can be to all on board the vessel. Still, it was not in the Navy alone that he was obedient; in his relations to his parents, he was a bright example of filial obedience. He was not only generous, but he was absolutely free from every trace of selfishness; his books, his clothes, his money, he was always ready to share with others. It is interesting to us who survive him to look over his long memoranda of money loaned on his different cruises. Moderate in his desires, his pleasures and his expenses, he always had something laid by to share with those who were for the time being needy, whether officers or friends, or the dear ones at home. He was deeply interested in the advancement of younger officers, and helped them to the best of his ability, as many of those now living can testify.

In music, he was engrossed in all his hours of leisure. To Newport, however, he took hardly a song. He went there to work, and so threw aside music, as well as all society engagements which he could politely refuse. His favorite composers were Mozart and Beethoven. He had a sympathetic and graceful tenor voice, which, with greater opportunities for cultivation, would have held captive thousands, as when in its native purity and sweetness, it held hundreds captive. In Italy, the home of sweet-voiced tenors, his voice was highly praised and daily applauded during his recent visit to that sunny land.

In languages he was by no means an expert grammarian, but he could go further than making himself understood in several tongues. Never was his friendly intercourse with foreigners interrupted by difference in languages. The bounds, if any, were overstepped by his speaking eyes, his expressive gestures, and cheerful manners. For he was in every respect an open-hearted and companionable man; not one whom we can simply call "a good fellow" in the rollicking sense of the term; but to all who would look deeply he had a peculiar and even extraordinary genius for gaining friends wherever he went and keeping them as friends for life. Born a New Englander, he died a citizen of the world.

In his intercourse with people there was a commingling of pride and modesty, an indefinable shyness and diffidence, a consciousness of being able to shine if he chose, united with an apparent disinclination to make the effort at all times; so that, although genial by nature and fascinating as a companion, owing to his extensive travels and intercourse with all grades of people, he was not a so-called society man. Far from that, for he disdained the average tone of society talk and the useless exercise of the dance. With some one to talk about music or to sing with, or to discuss field sports, in many of which he was an adept, or to recall mutual reminiscences of pleasurable hours in foreign lands, he was ineffably happy. Despite his occasional physical discomforts, despite his sensitive nature, we must call him a happy man, who led a cheerful life in the reflection of the happiness which he created for others. As Carlyle says of Schiller, he had "a heart of noble temper, sympathies comprehensive yet ardent, feelings vehement, impetuous, yet full of love and kindness and tender pity."

When we think of his death by an accident, we who knew him well cannot believe that he was at fault, for he was preeminently a careful man. He never relied upon others, but did and saw for himself in the minutest affairs. He was careful of his clothes, his books, and his property. All of his receipted bills, even in foreign lands, were brought carefully home, and put into the hands of his mother for preservation. Before going to Newport he arranged his heavy clothing in his sea-chest in order to be ready for an expected cruise. If not ordered, he intended to apply for sea duty, for there he was at home. These clothes were labelled, "Ready for sea, subject to my order." But there they remain, continually engaging his carefulness, and causing us to wonder how he could have been surprised into death.

In his personality Lieut. Spalding was a noteworthy specimen of nature's noblest handiwork. Tall, erect, broad-shouldered, with a fine face and high forehead, with dark-brown, deep-set eyes, with an overmastering glance and look of command in them, he was a model of manly beauty, the beau-ideal of a frank and gallant sailor, a brave but careful officer. The specks and flaws in his character, which could occasionally be seen, have all been washed away in the memory and sadness of his untimely death. Let all who are ever inclined to sneer their "Only a Navy officer," reflect upon such an ending to a generous and noble life.

Whoever reads between these lines will see interwoven into Lieut. Spalding's life a thread of fate most extraordinary; disappointed in his cadetship in 1861, yet gaining it in the following year; removed from the Navy in 1866, yet working his way back in 1871; asking for a short renewal of his leave in Europe in 1881, but meeting with a refusal; and finally even declining regretfully an invitation for a yachting party on the fatal 29th of August because duty called him to his last experiment—and then meeting his death! Unconsciously, he died as grand a death as the leader of a forlorn hope, for he died at the post of duty.

To this noble character these words of simple eulogy seemed a kindly duty, a proper return after many years, from one who owed his life to this brother in early youth. The briefest eulogy, however, the one of which we are most proud, is that of the humble sailor: "When Lieut. Spalding had left the ship to go ashore, we all wished him soon aboard again."

But the ships come and go without him; no more shall he keep careful watch upon their decks. Still, he will not have lived in vain if those who remember him shall be as obedient as he was.

J. A. S.

EXPERIMENTS have been made during the last few days with Weeks's rocket torpedo at Cronstadt, in the presence of a Commission appointed for that purpose by the St. Petersburg Admiralty. A favorable opinion of the invention is expressed by the Russian newspapers.

THE STATE TROOPS.

SOME QUESTIONS IN TACTICS.

IN the JOURNAL of October 15 we responded to a series of twenty-four tactical questions, propounded by Major R. H. Wildberger, of the Kentucky Military Institute, from whom we have since received a letter expressing his dissatisfaction with some of our replies. As the reply to the objections involves something in the nature of a general disquisition on the subject of the principles governing the interpretation of the Tactics, we insert it here. Major Wildberger, in the first place, calls our attention to the General Order from the War Department, found in each volume of the Tactics, prohibiting all movements not prescribed in Upton, and says:

That language is clear and explicit, and in construing points of doubtful authority supercedes the "custom of the service," I take it. Where any movement is found necessary, and not prescribed in the Tactics, it is, or should be, provided for by General Orders, as in the late case of "inspection" for rifles with the "safety catch." I asked for the authority for executing charge bayonet on the march or in double time, and you answer, "The movement is one of common sense." So I supposed. But it is not provided for in the Tactics, and hence is excluded under Gen. Order 73, series of 1867. The present arms can be executed also while marching, so far as the Tactics are concerned; and yet it is never done, I well know. I insist that, so far as the Tactics are concerned, it is as legitimate as the reverse or secure arms while marching.

To this we reply that we consider it a "movement of common sense" if an instructor trains his men in the execution of "charge bayonet" on the march, because such a movement would be a necessity in a charge in action, although the Tactics do not specially direct it. On the other hand, to drill men to come to "present arms" while marching would be an absurdity, because the "present" is only used in paying honors, and there is no situation in which troops armed with muskets are required to present them, unless they are at a halt.

Referring to our answer as to the interpretation of par. 189, Tactics, our correspondent says:

2. I say the par. does exclude the guides and file-closers from executing the movements named. I know that they still do execute some of them in the Army, and I wish to know which ones are customary. The reason you give for guides not charging would apply to all the rear rank, who are "immediately in the rear of their" leading file of the front rank. Nor will it serve to excuse the guides of a single company which might find it necessary to charge. I do not doubt that the guides and file-closers ought to have their pieces and boxes inspected. The question is not, can they do these things, but *ought* they to do them when they are not "specially directed?" If on a competitive drill they should execute any of the list, not having been at that very time specially directed to do so, would they not be committing an error? I think, undoubtedly, they would.

2. As a rule in the Regular Army the letter of the Tactics is strictly adhered to. On ambiguous and vague points different commanders hold different opinions. We believe it is customary for guides and file-closers to execute the "parade rest" and "in place rest" on drill with the company. They would undoubtedly be correct to execute "trail arms" for the purpose of passing through a door or under an object, and "secure arms" during rain. They always execute "arms port" on dismissing a company. "Left reverse" is provided to prevent fatigue at the "reverse," and guides and file-closers of a funeral escort do execute it. At inspection every man throws up his musket and opens his box at the commands to that effect, and *ought* to do so. As to guides charging bayonets, they do not execute the movement on drill except specially directed; but in the case you suppose, "where a company might find it necessary to charge," the guide should charge also, and he would do it mighty quick if some other fellow was charging him with his bayonet. The guide has his musket and bayonet for shooting and killing purposes as well as the rest of the company.

3. You say the guide should not turn his head when the company is dressing. I see no reason why he should not, in order to preserve the uniformity of the line; and, moreover, par. 17 directs the flank man of a squad to turn his head, bringing "the eyes on the line of the eyes of the men in, or supposed to be in, the same rank." The guide is not excepted from the command to dress, and should therefore dress, I take it, for uniformity, if nothing else.

3. As nothing could be gained by causing a guide on whom a company is dressing to turn his head "for uniformity's sake," we regard it as an unnecessary movement, contrary to the spirit of the Tactics, the very purpose of which is to exclude everything superfluous from military manoeuvres and to direct as to how to execute all movements in the briefest, plainest manner. Par. 17, which you quote, cannot be applied here, as it simply teaches the raw recruit how to turn his head without deranging his body, and it seems to us that par. 33, referring to alignments, states plainly enough that "the entire rank, *except the men established as a basis*, * * * dresses up to the line," etc., etc. Now where a company is dressing on the guide, he serves the same purpose as the men "established as a basis" in above paragraph, and this, if not common sense, seems to us sufficient authority to keep his head to the front.

4. You say, "To the rear, march," can be given to a column of fours. I say not; for par. 197 explains what movements in the school of the soldier are applicable to a company or battalion, and it leaves it "to the rear." Par. 229 applies it to a company *in line*; par. 401 to a battalion *in line*, etc. But par. 222 and par. 416 for a battalion, prescribe but *one way* to march a column of fours to the rear. Why insert the command for a line if it was applicable everywhere? If it is applicable to a column of fours, in spite of the tactics, why is it not applicable to a body obliquing? You say "no good officer would give it while obliquing;" if, as he decides, par. 34 is to overrule the specific instructions of pars. 222 and 416, then the command can be given any

time while in march, whether obliquing or not. The company can oblique in line, and I see no reason, in theory or practice, why it could not be marched "to the rear" from an oblique.

4. Upton, to our knowledge, does not state anywhere specifically that a column of fours should be brought about otherwise than by wheeling the fours about. Still, we believe if a command should get into a place where there is no room for this movement, the commander, in giving the command, "to the rear, march," would not be committing a tactical error. The movement, whether from line or column, should only be executed when absolutely necessary, on account of the confusion which might be caused by the reversal of the numbers. But to march a command to the rear while obliquing furnishes no similitude to the above, such a movement being without precedent, sense or use, and it does not seem that it could be done without throwing the command into confusion. Upton, probably, for its evident absurdity, omitted to expressly prohibit it. Anyway, we advise any instructor who values his military reputation not to attempt to put his command through that sort of contortion.

Our correspondent presents further objections, to which we shall reply another week.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Major-Gen. Hancock presided over a meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association, at No. 88 Clinton place, New York, Tuesday evening, Dec. 6. There was a large attendance of members. The subject of sending a representation of American riflemen to England to shoot with English Volunteers at Wimbledon was discussed. Gen. Wingate reported that the great trouble likely to arise will be the adoption of a rifle. Most of the riflemen in this country are accustomed to a wind gauge, and in England the wind gauge is not in use. This objection does not strike us as a serious one. Our riflemen can shoot without a wind gauge as well as with it, as witness the scores of Sergt. Dolan of the 12th New York. The subject of sending riflemen to Atlanta was discussed, and as the project of having a rifle tournament in Atlanta had been taken charge of by the State City Guard of that city, it was decided that, under the circumstances, it is relieved from taking action in sending riflemen to Atlanta.

Gen. Wingate reports that the balance of \$2,300 due from the appropriation of \$3,000 by the State of New York has not yet been received, but was expected shortly. The State had promised to appropriate \$3,000, conditioned upon the association putting into good order and repair the butts on the west range. Specifications for the work had been received, and all that was now required was the money and authority from the Board to proceed with the work. The matter was, upon motion, left with the Range Committee, with power to proceed at an expense not to exceed \$500.

The question as to whether a carbine is a rifle, according to N. R. A. rules, and whether such a weapon would be admissible in matches open only to rifles, was asked, and the ruling was given that such a weapon *was* a rifle, both within the meaning of the word and according to the rules of the association.

The matter of holding a match at Creedmoor this month was referred, with power, to the Range Committee.

OFFICERS COMMISSIONED IN NEW YORK.—The following officers have been commissioned during the month of November, 1881: 2d Division—Albert E. Lamb, Lieut.-Col. and J. Ad., from Nov. 21, 1881. 6th Brigade—Henry J. Gardner, Captain and A. D. C., from Oct. 31. 9th Regiment—George F. Shradly, Jr., 2d Lieutenant, from Oct. 26. 10th Battalion—George H. Stevens, 1st Lieut., from Oct. 3; Chas. Gould, Captain, from Oct. 24; James McNaughton, 2d Lieut., from Oct. 24. 12th Regt.—Washington Content, 2d Lieut., from Sept. 6; John C. Inches, 1st Lieut., from Nov. 3. 22d Regt.—Frank A. Kelly, Capt., from Oct. 12. 32d Regt.—Edward M. Wunder, Lieut.-Col., from Oct. 8; Fredk. W. Parisette, Major, from Oct. 8; John Meury, Capt. and Chaplain, from Nov. 11. 47th Regt.—Edward H. Ashwin, Capt. and Surgeon, from Nov. 2; George Conover, Lieut.-Col., and Edw. F. Gaylor, Major, from Sept. 28; Thomas W. McCormack, 2d Lieut., from Aug. 19; Glen R. Butler, 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surgeon, from Nov. 16. 51st Regt.—Charles Lott, 1st Lieut., from Sept. 16; A. M. Burhans, 1st Lieut., from Sept. 12. 65th Regt.—Oren G. Nichols, 2d Lieut., from Oct. 26. 69th Regt.—John Carroll, 1st Lieut., from July 11. 74th Regt.—William H. Chapin, 1st Lieut. and Adjt., from Nov. 5; Charles G. Stockton, 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surgeon, from Nov. 5; Charles Lee Abell, Capt., from Oct. 3. 24th Sep. Co.—Wm. H. Van Sicker, Capt., from Sept. 20. 27th Sep. Co.—Wm. H. Barney, 1st Lieut., from Nov. 9. Lieut.-Col. Frank Wrisley, Commissary of Subsistence, 1st Division, Colonel by brevet. Major Joseph Holland, Inspector, 3d Brigade, Lieut.-Col. by brevet. Capt. Rowland A. Robbins, A. D. C., 3d Brigade, Major by brevet.

THIRTEENTH NEW YORK.—COL. D. E. AUSTEN.—The inspection of this regiment by Major-Gen. James Jourdan, comdg. the 2d Division, took place at the armory in Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 6, at 8 p. m., in fatigue uniform and overcoats. Present, 24 officers and 356 men. We cannot give the number of the latter accurately, because some stragglers arrived after rolls had been called and companies reported to the adjutant. The great inequality in the size of the companies, the largest one presenting a front of 26½ files and the smallest only 8 files, detracted much from the appearance of the battalion as far as regularity is concerned. The uniform, belts, and cartridge boxes looked neat, clean, and in good order, but there is great doubt as to what protection the overcoat, with the little insignificant cape that hardly reaches to the elbow, would afford to a man on post in a cold night, or any night. According to National Guard rules, directing that gloves are only to be worn with full dress, the men were without gloves. Probably this is a measure of economy in laundress bills, but at the expense of soldierly and tidy appearance. A soldier under arms should wear white gloves whether in fatigue or full uniform—without them he looks incomplete. Moreover, white gloves set off to advantage the manual of arms of any body of men if well performed, and to a great extent prevent the rusting of the iron parts of the muskets caused by handling them with bare hands, particularly where the irons are bright.

Lieut. Col. Gates was in command, Col. Austen being on three months' leave. The few manoeuvres which the battalion executed were anything but a tactical success. It is said that Col. Gates has had no opportunity to drill for a number of years, and is out of practice. The men did not appear familiar with his manner of giving commands. Some commands given are superannuated; for instance, "prepare to open ranks," before "rear open order," which is entirely unknown to present tactics. During the manual of arms some movements, as "present," "carry," etc., were exe-

outed with reasonable perfection; in others there was more or less raggedness. This regiment is drilled in the manual according to a system deviating in some respects from Upton; as, for example, the "order" is divided into three motions, and the "support" and return from it to the "carry," into four motions each. The propriety of such a system is open to question. During the marchings in company front and wheeling by company, the alignments were reasonably well kept whenever the companies had time to recover sufficiently, after forming line from column of fours, a proceeding incessantly necessary on account of insufficient space. Each time a company arrived at either side of the hall, it had to be brought into column of fours and marched in that formation along the wall of the hall opposite the stand of the reviewing officer. An attempt to form column of companies from column of fours in march, by the command "left front into line," was a complete failure. The command, "double time," was not added, and by some companies taking up the double time and others remaining at quick time, they all run more or less into each other, so that it took several minutes to straighten them out again. Another blunder was committed after the battalion had been wheeled into column and the companies prepared for inspection. The inspector not immediately proceeding from the head of the column to take the walk around the battalion customary on such occasions, some impatient company commander, somewhere in the middle of the battalion, brought his men to an "order arms," and in place rest, which was followed by all the captains in his rear, some even saying, "parade rest." This was a completely wrong proceeding. If the inspector did not desire to walk around the battalion, the commander of the same should have brought the whole command to an "order" and "place rest," and each captain, on the approach of the inspector to his company, should have commanded "attention" and inspection of arms. If we remember right, the battalion commander commanded "order arms" shortly afterwards. No captain had any right however to anticipate the battalion commander in this respect. The arms were not inspected, and the Inspector General repaired to the regimental office. General Jourdan was accompanied by the following officers: Col. Richards, A. A. G.; Colonel Story, I. G.; Lieutenant Col. Jewell, Ins. Rifle Practice; Lieut. Col. Keep, surgeon; Lieut. Col. Arthur, quartermaster; Lieut. Col. Overton, commissary; Major Herbert and Major Rosier, aids.

We understand that the 13th will, some time next spring, be reviewed by Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, of Virginia.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—COL. EMMONS CLARK.—A court-martial for the trial of delinquent N. C. officers and privates will meet at the armory on the evening of Monday, Dec. 19, with Lieut.-Col. G. Moore Smith as president. The order convening it publishes the result of the target practice during the season, which shows that out of 855 members (officers and men) who participated, 336 won "marksman's badges." The regimental percentage is 59.51, against 50.87 in 1880. This falling off, although very insignificant for the whole, assumes larger proportions in the different organizations. It varies from between 12 and 3 per cent. less than 1880 through all the companies except B, C, and K, and the field and staff and N. C. S. Field and staff and N. C. S. managed to retrieve the loss they suffered last year by increasing their percentage from 47.89 in 1880 to 71.57 in 1881. Co. C heads the list, with a percentage of 82.51, against 61.7 in 1880 and 60.55 in 1879, an excellent performance. Co. B's figures, though not so high as those of C, have risen from 51.85 in 1879, 59.51 in 1880, to 64.75 in 1881. Co. K fell off badly last year, but shows, by a gain of a few points, that it means to recover itself.

NINTH NEW YORK.—COL. S. O. RYDER.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 7, Co. K elected the following officers: 2d Lieut. Shradly to be 1st lieutenant; S-rgt. E. Cleveland Wells, of the 8th regiment, to be 2d lieutenant.

NEW YORK.—In the 5th regiment company drills have been suspended on account of alterations in progress in the armory. Theoretical instruction of the non-com. officers has been ordered, and absentees therefrom without proper excuse will be reduced to the ranks. Cos. A and B will assemble Tuesdays, Dec. 6, 13, 20; D and E, Wednesdays, Dec. 7, 14, 21; F and G, Thursdays, Dec. 8, 15, 22; I and K, Fridays, Dec. 9, 16, 23. Co. G, on Friday evening, Dec. 2, elected Christian Goetz 2d Lieut., in place of Platt, resigned. The following changes have been announced in the 5th: 1st Lieut. H. P. Glor, detailed as Actg. Adjt., vice Hoecker, resigned; Hospital Steward, L. Haimbach to be Sergt.-Major, vice Hutz, discharged.

Lieut. R. O. Glover, Jr., of Co. H, 22d regt., has tendered his resignation. He has served in the command since Sept., 1870, when he first enlisted; was appointed 2d Lieut. in Oct., 1876, and is a very efficient officer.

In the 69th regiment company commanders have been directed to hand in to the adjutant lists of absentees from company drills, who are to be fined \$2, during the remainder of the drill season. P. F. Leonard, of Co. B, has been appointed Coms. Sergt., vice Troy, honorably discharged. Orders have been issued directing company commanders to forward to regimental headquarters their returns for the uniform and equipment fund by Dec. 12. John McPherson, Co. B; John Carroll, Co. F; M. L. Stanton, Co. H, commissioned 2d Lieuts. Honorably discharged: Capt. John McDonnell, Co. D.

The Executive Committee of the National Guard Association of the State of New York will hold a meeting at the 5th Ave. Hotel, N. Y. City, Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1881, at 3 p. m.

There is a possibility that the vacant Majorship in the 71st New York will be filled by another West Point graduate. No nomination for the vacant Captaincy in place of Capt. Thompson has, as yet, been made.

On Monday evening, Dec. 5, Lieut.-Col. Kraeger, 11th regiment, was vigorously drilling the non-com. officers. He showed great perseverance and patience, and will no doubt be rewarded by the improvement which will follow his efforts. Col. Unbekant was present looking on.

The second annual reception and ball of the 5th Regiment Veteran Corps, at the Beethoven Mannerchor Hall, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 7, was a pleasant affair. Dancing was kept up to a late hour, and everybody seemed happy. Representatives of different military organizations were present.

The committee appointed by the Governor to make recommendations for the adoption of a new uniform, have not yet handed in their recommendation. A few more samples were examined this week. There is every probability that blue will be the color recommended.

Major General James Jourdan, commanding 2d division, inspected the 23d regiment at the armory on Wednesday evening, December 7, in overcoats. About 500 officers and men, were present. After passing in review a short drill took place, in which the performance of the regiment did not fall behind any of the other organizations inspected by General Jourdan.

J. D'Arcy and Geo. Bleckman, Jr., were elected Corporals of Co. B, 12th regiment, Dec. 2. They will appear before the board of Examination.

Joseph Nosher and W. J. Smith, of Co. K, were elected Corporals of the 71st regiment at the last meeting night of the company, Dec. 7.

At the annual meeting of Co. C, 23d regiment, Dec. 6, the following civil officers were elected: President, L. Briggs; Vice-President, T. R. Bagot; Secretary, F. T. Leigh; Treasurer, C. J. Barnes; Co. Clerk, F. S. Hammond; Board of Directors, A. H. Butler, J. S. Roberts, A. B. Hunt.

CONNECTICUT.—G. O., No. 17, A. G. O., directs the consolidation of the two platoons of artillery as Battery A, with the following officers reappointed: Lieut. W. H. Lee, captain; Lieut. W. F. Foote, 2d Lieut. 1st platoon; Lieut. H. N. Jones, 1st Lieut. 2d platoon; Lieut. R. H. W. Kelsey, 2d Lieut. 2d platoon. A nomination for the vacancy of 1st Lieut. 1st platoon has been ordered. G. O., No. 16, of Nov. 22, 1881, publishes list of officers who have passed a satisfactory examination in tactics, with rank and dates.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The investigation into the conduct of the 9th regiment when upon its trip to Yorktown progresses very slowly. Up to the present writing the field, staff, and line officers have been examined. Nothing has been developed that will materially assist in solving the matter. Without exception, the officers aver that they saw nothing immoral or criminal in the conduct of their men, either when in Richmond or while at Yorktown. They allege that while there was considerable hilarity among members of their commands, and perhaps some boisterous actions, there was nothing improper or that would warrant more than a slight reprimand at the time. Col. Strachan is now engaged in an examination of the non-commissioned officers and rank and file of the eight companies of the regiment. It is to be hoped that this investigation will not resolve itself into a farce of the first order.

The grand military bazaar, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic of this State and the militia, to provide means to purchase land and buildings for a soldiers' hospital, and provide for its necessary expenses, began on Wednesday, in the Charitable Mechanics' Association building. It will, from present appearances, prove a grand success.

Rumors are in circulation in certain circles to the effect that Adjt.-Gen. Berry will give place to a well-known military gentleman before many months. Gen. Berry is not fortunate enough to be a popular officer in the State, and this accounts in a great degree for the rumored change.

NEW JERSEY.—During the season which has just come to a close, 90 marksmen belonging to the National Guard of New Jersey have qualified. Of these 90, 31 belong to A, 4th regiment, of Jersey City.

Company A, 4th regiment, S. N. J., have organized a Pedestrian Club, and quite a walking fever has broken out.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Military matters in Pennsylvania since the encampments in August last, have been very quiet. The Yorktown affair made some stir, but provoked more dissatisfaction than anything else. In the beginning it was the hope that Pennsylvania's representative battalions would surpass all others, but the unavoidable delay in perfecting the arrangements, making the details, etc., changed the hope to a fear that she would be far behind; it need scarcely be said, therefore, the eucumisms passed upon the troops proved an agreeable surprise, and served somewhat to smooth matters over with the dissatisfied. After all it was a good test of the National Guard, and what could be done with it in an emergency. Several of the western companies composing the detail had no idea of being required to go until Saturday afternoon. They were brought to Philadelphia, shipped on board the vessel, and landed in Yorktown, all in the course of two or three days. The usual round of fall battalion drills has been going on steadily in the 2d regt. for the past two months. In the 3d regt. but little has been doing in the way of drill. Officers and men have shown themselves indefatigable workers, however, in the way of raising money, and otherwise pushing forward their armory project. Some three months since ground was broken for its erection, and in thirty days from now the regiment expects to be housed in what will be the most convenient building for armory purposes in the city.

The 1st regt. is still hard at work raising money for an armory, so far only prospective. The building committee very foolishly spent several thousand dollars perfecting plans for a building in keeping with their ideas, which were at first very lofty. Recently, however, a change has been made, and new plans devised, which it is said will reduce the cost fifty to sixty thousand dollars, and without doubt, in the end, provide a building much better adapted to the purposes intended. It is said the corner stone will be laid April 19, 1882, the anniversary of the organization of the regiment. The regiment also contemplates a change in its full-dress uniform, from the swallow-tailed blue now worn to a white double-breasted Austrian coat.

Battalion drills during the fall have been more frequent than usual in the regiment, but the turn-out has been almost invariably slim. An exception may be made of one Nov. 30, when companies A, B, H, and K turned out in strength sufficient to form four full companies of twelve from each, Co. K furnishing the largest quota, some forty-five officers and men.

On Tuesday evening, Dec. 6, Cos. B, C, E, G, and H of the 1st regt. were reported for battalion drill and practice in the ceremonies of review and guard mount. The turn out was a fair one. The battalion drill was almost entirely dispensed with; a march in column of fours and wheel into line being made to fill the entire bill. The review in line was marred by the command being brought to an order, otherwise that part of the review passed off very nicely. Owing to want of space, the passage in review was somewhat cramped and crowded; alignments very fair, salutes good, though in most cases not made until too late the reviewing officer. The review in line and the passage in review was repeated several times, with a very noticeable improvement. The ceremony of guard mounting was a comedy of errors. Commencing with a slight error of the sergeant-major, the adjutant forgot to bring the guard to a present, and to make his report, but, taking it upon himself, wheeled the platoons to the right and passed them in review without orders from the officer of the day. The passage was a good one, but wound up with the failure of the officer of the guard to wheel the platoons into line before breaking into column of fours. A repetition of the ceremony was ordered, in which it was noticed that the inspection of the several details by the company sergeants was improperly omitted, though it was carefully attended to previous to the first execution of the ceremony. Neither time, however, did the sergeants show any vim in marching their details and reporting them on line. The second attempt was a very great improvement over the first, and would have passed off in excellent style had not the second platoon, in breaking into column of fours, made a bad back. The wheel into line which preceded was made very fairly. Practice was again made in the review in line and passage in review, and altogether it was the best of the evening.

G. O. 12, 13th regiment, dated Scranton, December 1, 1881, publishes the results of rifle firing during 1881. 38 qualified as marksmen, against 18 in 1880. This was the only Pennsylvania regiment represented at Creedmoor in the competition in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL match last fall, when it took second place by a score of 246 against 345 made by the U. S. Engineer Corps, the winners of the trophy. Possible score, 420. The order contains some more interesting data about rifle firing, which show the regiment to be a live one in this respect. Other Pennsylvania organizations should take it as an example.

VIRGINIA.—The Old Dominion Guard of Norfolk had their anniversary celebration, Dec. 5, first by a parade in the afternoon and at night by a supper. At 2 30 the company appeared on the streets, commanded by Capt. H. C. Higgins. The Fort Monroe band furnished the music for the parade.

CALIFORNIA.—G. O. 24, of Nov. 23, 1881, announces the actual percentage of the National Guard of California for the month of October, 1881: 1st infantry regiment, 59.6; 1st artillery regiment, 59.08; 2d artillery regiment, 61.9; 3d infantry battalion, 59.37; 5th infantry battalion, 56.51. Unattached Companies—San Bernardino Cavalry, 68.73; Eagle Corps, Los Angeles, 69.99; San Francisco Hussars, 53.29; Oakland Light Cavalry, 57.40; Hewston Guard, 60.97; Vallejo Rifles, 64.68; Stockton Guard, 61.79; Governor's Guard Cadets, 52.22; Chico Guard, 53.76; Eureka Guard, 54.83. Percentage of National Guard, 56.78.

WISCONSIN.—A correspondent from Janesville writes: The opening of the Janesville Guards armory took place Nov. 25. The armory is on the third floor of a new brick block. It is 63ft. wide, 112ft. long, with company rooms off and a gallery across one end, leaving drill room without pillar or post, 80x62. It is the largest armory in the State. They had visiting military from Minnesota, Illinois, and Macon, Ga. The Guards are in a flourishing condition, and is considered one of the best companies in the State.

INSTRUCTION OF RECRUITS.—In par. 5 of the "objections to the proposed military code," it is set forth that the "beauty and precision of military drill" is one of the main attractions for young men to enlist in the National Guard. A visitor to the different armories in this city will soon find that this "beauty and precision" is developed to a satisfactory degree only in a few instances. There is great difference in the proficiency in drill among the regiments of the National Guard—some drill well, some worse, and a great many fall entirely behind in every way. If the reasons for this were looked into closer it might be found that deficiency in this respect in any organization must not be sought in the natural incapacity of individual members, but rather in the system of instruction pursued; and further, that those organizations who pay the most attention to the individual elementary instruction of the raw recruit before he is put into the ranks, attain the highest degree of proficiency in drill.

It is asserted that in very few regiments is anything resembling a system for this purpose kept up. The 7th regiment has a recruit class, and as a rule allows no man to be put into the ranks before he has received individual instruction for six months; the result is shown by the reputation it enjoys all over the country. In too many regiments a man as soon as he has received his musket is put into the rear rank of the company and told to do as well as he can—this man will never make a good, thoroughly drilled soldier, for drill is composed of a certain number of mechanical movements, which, although not as complicated as watch-making or piano playing, yet require a certain amount of practice and correction before they can be executed with ease and precision. Organizations who ignore this fact, rushing their recruits prematurely into the ranks of a company where proper supervision as to detail cannot be given, pay in the end the penalty in diminished efficiency.

This necessity of a universal system for the instruction of recruits has been recognized by the Adjutant-General of the State, who, in his report, dated Dec. 31, 1880, under the heading of Guards, says: "Recruits are allowed to take part in company drills and parades long before they are fit to leave the squad. Many organizations, erring in this particular, seriously impair their efficiency."

It is argued that too rigorous enforcement of drill and other rules would result in preventing men from joining the militia. This might prove the case where discipline is exercised injudiciously, but where the affairs of a company or regiment are properly administered, no intelligent person will object to receive instruction to enable him to become proficient in the very matter which attracted him to join the organization, and any man who does object to discipline exercised in a proper manner can never prove of benefit to an organization, and had better be out of it.

A regiment which desires to keep up with its sister organizations will succeed only by adopting a definite system for the instruction of raw members, and as one important means to accomplish this it should manage to keep on hand a sufficient number of non-com. officers who are not only well instructed, but who understand the art of handling men. The result would soon show for itself.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

FORT COLVILLE asks "If a soldier dishonorably discharged for disability enlists under an assumed name, is he enlisting under false pretences, and if the authorities find it out will they discharge him for it." **Ans.**—Soldiers are not dishonorably discharged on account of disability alone, but if a soldier, dishonorably discharged for cause, should succeed in again enlisting under an assumed name, the enlistment would undoubtedly have been made under false pretences, and would result in discharge.

M. H. P. asks: Can a soldier who re-enlisted in the same company and is sworn in and signs the "oath of enlistment" on a Sunday declare the enlistment illegal if he wishes to do so, and claim his discharge upon those grounds? **Ans.**—He cannot.

E. McW. asks "how many military academies there are with U. S. officers as instructors of tactics and their names." **Ans.**—The list is published from time to time in the JOURNAL, corrected to date.

W. S. asks: 1. What, if any, is the allowance of ammunition for expenditure in "hunting" since July 1, 1881? 2. What, if any, is the allowance of revolver cartridges for "target practice" or "hunting" since July 1, 1881? 3. Is it intended that the 240 rounds of ammunition allowed per annum for target practice since July 1, 1881, per G. O. 62, be divided in cavalry between carbine and revolver, or not? 4. Is it the intention of Col. Laidley's Rev. Rifle Firing that target practice be discontinued after Oct. 1 each year and during the winter? **Ans.**—1. There is no specified allowance. 2. There is no special allowance of cartridges for revolver practice. 3. The division of cartridges between

The new pattern, Naval, electro-contact mine has been finally approved by the British Admiralty and the War Office, and will in future be issued to her Majesty's ships. It is far more destructive than any of similar size and handiness which has been tried.

It is announced that the proposed Italian Antarctic expedition, to have been placed under the command of Lieut. Bove, one of Nordenskjöld's companions, has failed from want of adequate support. Lieut. Bove has accepted the command of an expedition organized by the Argentine Government, for the scientific exploration of the coast lands of Terra-del-Fuego and Patagonia.

The *Allgemeine Militär Zeitung* of Nov. 4, in concluding an article about the development of the photophone (the latest invention of Prof. Graham Bell), says that heretofore no practical use has been made of "radiophony," as hearing by means of the photophone is called. Notwithstanding that Mr. Bell has succeeded in talking 21 kilometers, only in England attempts have been made to use the invention for military purposes by equipping outposts with the apparatus suitably modified. The apparatus might have its advantages in war-

fare in tropical countries where the services of the sun can be counted on for months in succession. However, in other countries preparations are in progress for the introduction of the telephone for the same military purposes. Several inventions of the kind were exhibited in Paris, those in the German department by Siemens, while, among other countries, Italy was most conspicuous in this respect with an outpost telephone. This whole apparatus can, when not in use, be carried on the back like a knapsack. If it is desired to establish connection between two outposts, who are taking their distances, one of the men simply takes the coil with the conducting wire and buckles it around the hip and the two men slowly walk away from each other, each being furnished with a receiver. This illustrates what practical advantages might also be gained by using the photophone for military purposes, and no doubt it will sooner or later be so used.

MARRIED.

FORSTER-WATSON.—At Detroit, Mich., Nov. 22, Lieut. FRED. W. FORSTER, 5th Cav., to KATE T. WATSON.

GALT—GRIGSBY.—On Thursday, Dec. 1, 1881, at the residence of the bride's mother, Edgemoor, Charlotte Co., Va., by the Rev. R. C. Reed, WM. W. GALT, Passed Asst. Paymaster U. S. N., to MARY BLAIR, daughter of the late Hugh Blair Grigsby.

WARD—BARCOCK.—In Oakland, Cal., Nov. 19, 1881, D. HENSHAW WARD to Mrs. SARAH H. BARCOCK, daughter of Rear Adm. Harwood, U. S. N., and widow of Dr. H. man F. Barcock.

WILLCOX—WYETH.—At Tucson, Arizona, on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 24, 1881, by the Right Rev. George K. Dunlop, Bishop of New Mexico and Arizona, General O. B. WILLCOX, U. S. Army, and Mrs. JULIA E. WYETH, of Chicago, Illinois.

DIED.

DEVILIN.—November 1, 1881, MARY A., widow of the late Capt. John S. Devlin, U. S. Marine Corps.

ELPATRICK.—At Santiago, Chili, Dec. 5, 1881, General JUDSON ELPATRICK, Minister of the United States to Chili, and late Capt. 1st U. S. Artillery, and Brevet Major General U. S. Army.

McCawley.—At Philadelphia, Dec. 3, 1881, MARY E., widow of the late Captain James McCawley, U. S. Marine Corps.

MILLER.—Nov. 27, 1881, LAURA, daughter of Lieut. C. P. Miller, 4th U. S. Artillery, aged one year, ten months, and seventeen days.

SIMONSON.—At New Albany, Indiana, Dec. 5, 1881, Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General JOHN S. SIMONSON, U. S. Army, retired.

WEED.—At Washington, D. C., Dec. 4, 1881, Mrs. JULIA L. WEED, widow of the late Major E. Weed, U. S. Marine Corps.

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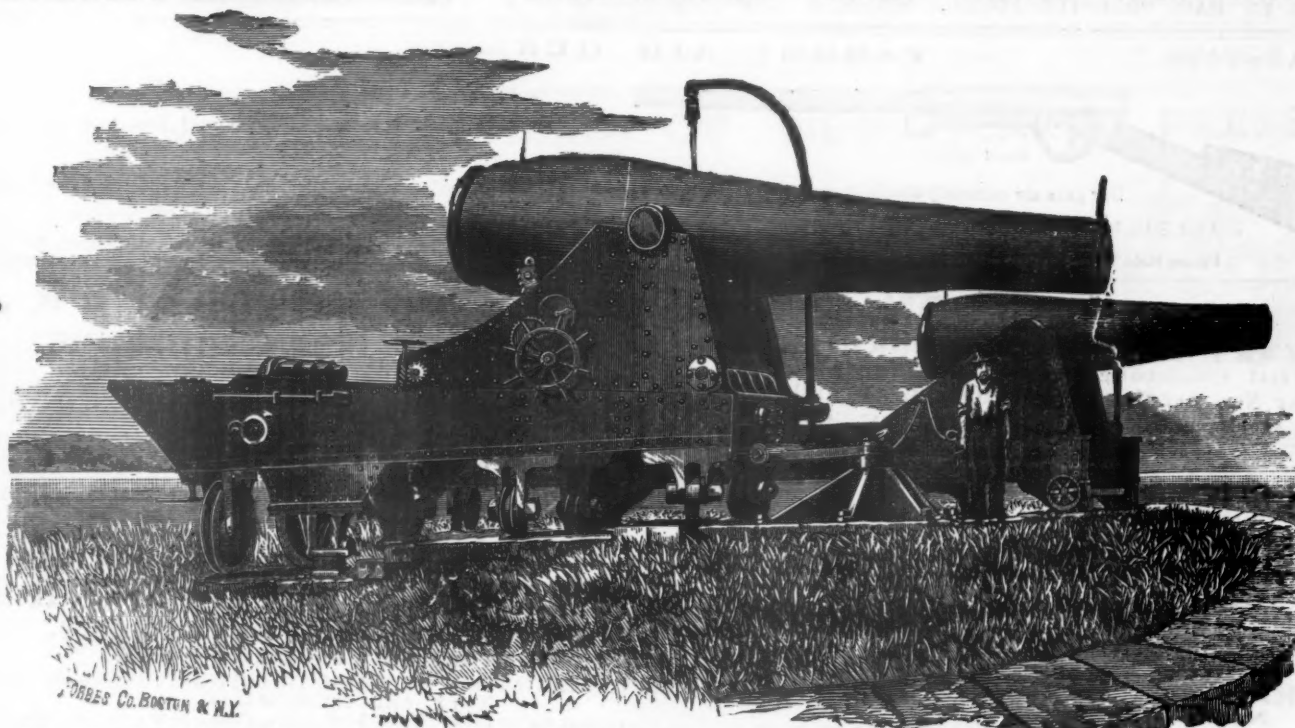
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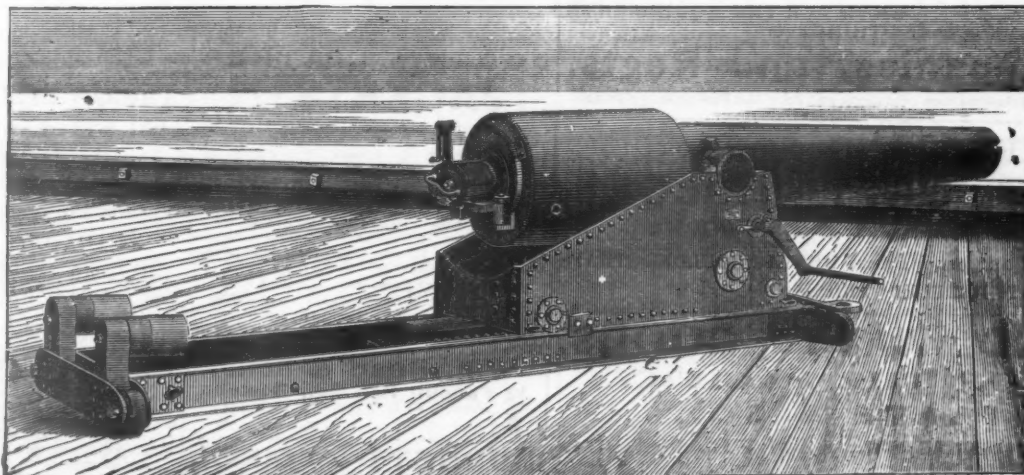
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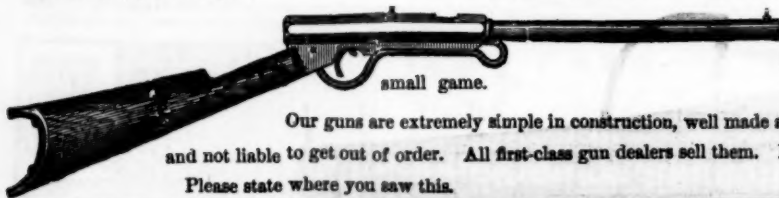
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